Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, July 10, 1822. No. 1675

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day at noon,
AT THE
Godowns,
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.
THIRTY EIGHT HOGSHEADS
OF SOUND AND EXCELLENT
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER SHIP
MEDINA,
From the respectable House of
Goodwyn and Co.
And which will be put up in small Lots
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASER
Bombay, 10th July 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER
Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co's.
OFFICE
AT
Rs. 40 PER DOZEN.

A FEW Chests (each containing 6 Dozen) of very superior high flavored Claret recently imported from the House of *Wilson* and *Cutler*.
Bombay, 10th July 1822.

For Passage.

TO THE
Isle of France,
THE BRIG
BEN JOHNSON
Captain R. Campher,
BURTHEN 200 TONS,

WILL Sail on the 20th instant, has excellent accomodations for Passengers; for Particulars inquireo f the Commander on board at or the Office of *Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.* where a plan of her Cabin's may be seen.
Bombay 10th July 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER
Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO.'S
OFFICE
(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.)

A FASHIONABLE new brass mounted Curricle, sent out to order, painted a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.
PRICE Rs. 2,500.
Bombay 3d July 1822.

TO-MORROW AT ELEVEN.
Messrs. Baxter & Co.
WILL SELL
THE remaining Lots of Spirits, Wine, Beer, Glass Ware and Cutlery. Also a Case of Vegetable Seeds from Wilkinson of Brentford, consisting of Early Cauliflower, Battersea, York, Round and Swedish Cabbage, with White, Brown and Green Coss Lettice.
At 1 o'Clock a Shigrampo in good order with a pair of serviceable Horses, &c. &c.
Several Horses of good Character for Sale on Commission. Also an Elegant PHAETON with a Dickey and Dog-kennel by *Adams*, Hay Market, on the most approved principle with excellent Harness complete.
Bombay 10th July 1822.

Canary Birds

A FEW Pair of SWEET SINGING BIRDS, with a lot of Seed accompanying; also a FINE YOUNG BLACK BIRD, all warranted Songsters of the Sweetest Note. For Sale on Commission at *Messrs. Baxter and Co's.*
Bombay, 10th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday next the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN
MEADOW STREET.

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Glass, Queens and China ware, a Spanniel Bitch, and a small Collection of Books, also wearing apparel the Effects of an officer deceased.
At 12 o'Clock will be put up for sale a Grey Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle the property of the above officer deceased, and several other Saddle Horses and also a Shegrampo with a pair of useful Arab Horses and a Set of Harness.
Bombay 10th July 1822.

FOR SALE
ON
Commission.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with a Set of Brass mounted Harness. Price and further particular may be had on application to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*
Bombay, 10th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 15th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE
Otlyett Woodhouse Esq.
IN
RAMPART ROW.

THE Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Couches, Chairs, Large and Small Bedsteads complete, Washing Stands, and a variety of other useful Articles &c. &c. also a quantity of Fine old Madeira in Bottles, one Pipe London Particular Madeira imported per Hyperion in 1817, half a Pipe of ditto imported in 1818, and a quantity of Beer, Port, and Lisbon Wines and other Liquors;—
At 12 o'Clock will be Sold a grampo, in excellent order wi

wheels and Spare wheels, a Pair of good Arab Carriage Horses, two excellent young Riding Arab Horses, one Grey Arab Colt rising 5 years, one small Chesnut Horse, one Bay Arab Horse both Capital Hog Hunters, one large Chesnut Horse that has been rode by a Lady, one good Grey Arab Horse suited for a Buggy.

N. B.—The Sale will commence at 11 o'Clock, and the things may be seen three days prior to the Sale; Samples of the Wine may be tasted at their Shop in Meadow Street.

Bombay 10*th July* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 18*th Instant,*

IN A

Godown

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF

Manockjee Heerjee,

WATCH MAKER

By order of the Administrator

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Old Wine

Belonging to the Estate of the late

Mr. Rozario de Quadros,

CONSISTING OF

OLD GENUINE LISBON WINES a few Pipes, and Quarters, also in Bottles, Red Wine or Tinto, Bottled in Lisbon in Dozens, Bucella Wine, in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles, Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente, &c. &c. &c.

Samples may be tasted at their Shop and the Sale will commence at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay, 10*th July* 1822.

Valuable

LAW AND OTHER

BOOKS,

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SOME NEXT MONTH

Of which due notice will be given

IN THE PREMISES ADJOINING

TO THE

COURIER OFFICE,

IN

Church Street,

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE

Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.

ADVOCATE GENERAL

DECEASED.

N. B.—Catalogues of which will be Published.

Bombay 10*th July* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 18*th Instant,*

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OF THE LATE

Rev. N. WADE,

AT THE

Parsonage House Byculla,

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware; Glass and Queens ware, Chairs, Tables, Cots, Couches, Books; a select assortment of Shells in neat cases, &c. &c.—Claret from Sneyd, and a valuable Stock of old London Particular Madeira, Malmsey Madeira, and Sercial, from Newton, Gordon and Co. of Madeira.

ALSO.

If not previously disposed of by private sale, a full toned, Excellent Piano Forte by Broadwood; and Patent double movement Harp, from Sebastian Errard's, in capital order; a Barouchette nearly new, and a Chariot in good condition—All of which may be viewed 3 days before the sale.

At the same time will be sold two sets of Elegant plated Dish Covers (quite new) with silver Edges, twelve Covers in each set and of three different sizes.

N. B. Catalogues will be published: samples of the Wine may be tasted at KEMPT AND Co.'s

Bombay, July 10*th* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY THE 24TH INSTANT;

A CONSIGNMENT of Superior White FRENCH SATIN, Fashionable Gauze, Satin of colors; White and colored Satin RIBBONS, from narrow to board; Fans, &c. &c.

AND

A few Pots of French Pomatum.

K. and Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, the Satin will be put up in lots of a sufficient number of yards for a dress; and lots of half that quantity—Samples of the different Articles may be seen at K. and Co's. Shop on Monday next—The Articles have but just arrived, and are in the best possible order.

Bombay, July 10*th* 1822.

Copy of Advertisement.

MAJOR CHARLES FREEMAN Commanding the Irregular Brigade of H. H. the Nizam's Aurungabad Divison, having taken Charge of the effects of the late Captain *A. L. Topander* of the same Corps, and having directed the same to be sold by Public Auction, after Funeral Expences, Servants Wages, and Regimental debts have been paid, has lodged the Balance Bombay Rupees 982--1--25 in the Treasury of Government at Bombay.

Aurungabad, 20*th June*, 1822.

Notice.

PERSONS having demands on the Estate of the late *F. Franco Esq.* are hereby informed that the affairs of the said Estate are about to be finally settled by the Executors *H. F. Dent. & Lestock R. Reid, Esqrs.*

Claims against the Estate are to be sent to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.* on or before the 31st of July Instant. No claims will be attended to after that date. Further information may be had on application to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.*

Bombay July 3*d* 1822.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

To-morrow, Thursday the 11th Instant,

AT A

Godown

ADJOINING THE OFFICE

OF THE

MILITARY BOARD,

A QUANTITY OF

REJECTED OILMANS STORES,

CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.

For the benefit of those concerned.

Bombay, 10*th July* 1822.

For Freight or Passage.

TO

London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons daily expected from England. Has excellent accommodation for Passe

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gers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Curseljee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2d July 1822.

PASSENGERS

Proceeding to Europe

THE SHIP

Medina,

OF 500 TONS

Hugh Mattison

COMMANDER

WILL leave this about the beginning of August, she has superior accommodations & is in every respect suited to ensure comfort: has a Poop, and carries a Surgeon; for Plans of her Cabins application to be made to *Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.* the Captain on board, or at his House in *Dean's Lane* opposite the Premises occupied by *Messrs. Boyce and Co.*

Bombay 10th July 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1822.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. Baynes, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry on his private affairs on the 23d January last, is cancelled, in consequence of the return of the Castlereagh to port, and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1822.

Lieutenant H. Hobson of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1822.

Cadet Mack Giberne, Assistant Surgeons William Law, John Patch, Colin Mactavish and John McLennan, who originally embarked on board the Ship Blenden Hall from Europe on the 7th May 1821, and which was cast away upon Inaccessible Island, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Brig Ben Johnson on the 25th of last month from the Cape of Good Hope, are admitted into the service from that date.

Mr. Robert Finlay who embarked from England in the Ship Nestor having reported his arrival on board the Brig Ben Johnson from the Mauritius on the 25th ultimo, and having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet on this establishment, is admitted as such and promoted to Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Major General Atkins of the Engineers having returned to his duty on this Establishment, he is directed to resume the situation of Chief Engineer and his seat at the Military Board.

The health of the Major General not admitting of his entering on the discharge of his duties, Lieutenant Colonel Brooks is to be continued to officiate as acting Chief Engineer, and to attend the Military Board until the former Officer shall report his being able to undertake them.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from the Hon'ble the Court's letter in the Military department, dated the 21st of November 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military department, dated the 21st November 1821.

PARA. 8th. We have decided that in future the Surgeons of Ships carrying troops to your Presidency, shall be allowed fifteen shillings per head for Medical attendance on the Officers embarked, as well as for the private Soldiers; and this will be your authority for sanctioning such payments, provided the Officers proceed with their respective Regiments or in charge of detachments of Recruits, but not otherwise.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 5th July, 1822.

By the Commander in Chief

No. 1. The officer Commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Baroda, at such time as he may choose to apoint, for the trial of Gunner John Jones of the 2d Company of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to act as Judge Advocate

Prisoners and Evidences to be warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2 Captain C. W. Elwood of the 5th Regiment and Lieut. G. P. Le Messurier of the 7th Regt. N. I. have permission to remain at the Presidency until the 30th September next.

WM. MEALL,
Acting Assist. Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Monday the 6th May, 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, Lieutenant J. Exshaw, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

Charges.—"I charge Lieutenant Exshaw, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, with conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having recently propagated in this Settlement, reports calumnious and derogatory to my honor as an Officer and Gentleman, by asserting, that in his presence, Lieutenant Kirby, of the Corps of Artillery, when doing duty here as Engineer, had addressed to me language and menace of a gross and insulting nature, which, as having ever been so addressed to my hearing or knowledge I declare to be absolutely and scandalously false.—I further charge Lieutenant Exshaw with ungentleman-like conduct, in asserting this calumny with the view and purpose of bringing my character into discredit and disrepute at this particular juncture, upwards of five years having now elapsed since the period adverted to, during which time I have been doing duty and living on terms of social intercourse and intimacy with the Officers of the Regiment stationed here, and the Gentlemen of the Civil Service and Settlement generally, meeting Lieutenant Exshaw in the society, and recently invited to the Military Mess of which he Lieutenant Exshaw, was a member."

Fort Cornwallis, Nov. 2, 1821. (Signed) J. M. COOMBS, *Major, 23d Madras Infantry & Town-Major.*

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence before them are of Opinion as follows:—

"Upon the First Charge the Court find the Prisoner, Lieutenant Exshaw, of the 20th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, Guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a Gentleman, in having recently propagated in the Settlement of Penang, Reports Calumnious, and Derogatory to the Honor of Major Coombs of the 23d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry and Town-Major of Penang, as an Officer and Gentleman, by asserting that in his presence, Lieutenant Kirby, of the corps of Bengal Artillery, when doing duty there as Engineer, addressed to him (Major Coombs) Language and Menace of a gross and insulting nature.

"On the Second Charge the Court is of Opinion, that the Prisoner Lieutenant Exshaw is not Guilty.

"The Court having pronounced the Prisoner Lieutenant Exshaw, Guilty of so much of the First Charge as is recited in the Finding, do Sentence him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for Six Months (Calendar)."

Approved, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

"It is laudable in the Court to throw into the scale for a Prisoner every consideration which may operate in his favor; and on that principle the absence of a Witness, whom Lieutenant Exshaw represented as material, has had proper advertence. At the same time, it is to be noticed, that Mr. Cracroft's deposition could not have been essential. Not having been present at the transaction to which his Evidence would refer, he could at most have only sworn that Lieutenant Kirby had avowed to him the offensive language asserted to have been used to Major Coombs: But it is obvious that testimony open to the supposition of misconception on the part of Mr. Cracroft, or of Thoughtless Exaggeration on the part of Lieutenant Kirby, could not for a moment be set against Lieutenant Kirby's denial upon Oath of the simple Fact on which the Question was to turn. Lieutenant Exshaw has, therefore, not suffered any real disadvantage. The observation is made, in order that, on any future plea of incompetent defence, thro' the non-appearance of a Witness incapable of being produced, the probable importance of the unattained testimony may be inferred from the circumstances of the case and not taken on the declaration of the Prisoner.

"The Commander in Chief concurs entirely in the Animadversion so justly pronounced by the Court on the discreditable Spirit of Party manifest in various particulars developed by this Trial. As the Reputation of Major Coombs has been so thoroughly vindicated, His Excellency may permit himself to adopt the Opinion professed by the Court, that Lieutenant Exshaw was imperceptibly and unconsciously led astray by the tone of his Seniors; who ought thence to reflect on the Mischief of an intemperate Example. On that principle, the good Character of Lieutenant Exshaw should recommend him to still further allowance: And, trusting that the present Lesson will sufficiently inculcate the necessity of Candor and Caution, the Commander in Chief remits the Penalty awarded.

"Lieutenant Exshaw is released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

W. L WATSON, *Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDRRS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief to call the particular and immediate Commanding Officers of His Majesty's out India, to the following orde mental Bands, from which not t can be permitted, and the scal uniformly to be adopted on pu

GENERAL

Horse Guards, 8t

The Commander in Ch

King's Regulation is generally [illegible] and evaded, which enjoins Colonels and C[illegible]g Officers of Corps to limit their Regimental Bands to one Serjeant Master, and one Musician for each Troop or Company; and that a number of men are now taken from the Ranks and employed as Musicians to an extent that is equally injurious to the efficiency of the service, as it is a hardship upon those who are subjected to the expense attending this unauthorised irregularity.

It is always painful to the Commander in Chief to observe a neglect of His Majesty's Regulations; and His Royal Highness feels it the most necessary to put a stop to this abuse, under the present reduced state of the Regiment Establishments, which calls for the efficiency of every man as far as it is possible to effect it. But although the Establishment of Troops and Companies each Regiment is reduced, yet it is not the wish or intention of His Royal Highness to place the Bands upon a scale below what has been hitherto thought essential for the due performance of the duty required of them; and they may accordingly be still maintained to the regulated extent of a Serjeant Master and ten Musicians. But Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps are enjoined, and commanded, and held responsible that this number shall not be exceeded under any circumstance, excuse, or arrangement whatever; and such men as are now, in contradiction to the King's Regulation clothed and maintained as Musicians beyond this number, must be immediately replaced in the Ranks.

General Officers are called upon, at their periodical inspection, to see that the *letter* and *spirit* of this order are strictly complied with.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. TORRENS, *Adjutant General.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th June 1822.

The most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.

C. W. Sibley, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice C. H. Doyle promoted in the 67th Foot, 20th May, 1822.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, 7th June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Serjeant,	....	1	With the Sanctions of Government, the Invalids, as per Margin, belonging to H. M. 24th Foot, now in Fort William, will be held in readiness to embark for England at the shortest notice.
Drummer,	....	1	
Privates,	....	17	
		19	
Women,	....	2	
Child,	....	1	
		22	

An Officer will be nominated hereafter to proceed in charge of the Party, to whom the acting Brigade Major King's Troops will deliver their conditional discharges, together with all other documents referable to the Men.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th June, 1822.

With the Sanction of Government, the Men belonging to the 59th Regiment, now in Fort William under charge of Lieutenant McDermott 14th Foot, will be held in readiness to join their Corps at Cawnpore by water. The Major General Comm[illegible]nding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary application for Boats for their transport, so as to enable the detachment to accompany the 87th Regiment [illegible] which it will be attached as far as Dinapore, [illegible]ce it will continue its route to Cawnpore under [illegible]enant McDermott, who will deliver the Men [illegible] the Officer Commanding the 59th Regiment at [illegible]tion, and thence proceed to join his Corps at

[illegible]ajor General Commanding the Dinapore Di[illegible] be pleased to make arrangements for Me[illegible]ndance on the Detachment from Dinapore [illegible]ore.

[illegible]nt McDermott will transmit a Weekly [illegible]Detachment to the Adjt. General of His [illegible]ces (agreeably to Established Form,) [illegible]s departure from Fort William, [illegible]ular occurrence is to be noticed, [illegible]onsible for the regularity of [illegible]tations, Bazars and Villages, [illegible]d down in the 4th and 5th [illegible]Orders of the 18th Septem[illegible]which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major, King's Troops.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th June, 1822.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, has permission to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for five months, from the 1st proximo, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to make a voyage to sea.

Lieutenant Anson and Cornet Bishop of the same Corps, have leave of absence, the former for three months from the 1st proximo with permission to proceed to Benares, and the latter for eight months from the same date, with leave, to visit the Presidency, on their private affairs.

The extension of leave of absence from the 6th instant, to the 5th of August next, granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Colonel Dunkin of H. M. 34th Regiment to enable him to join his Corps, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut. General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Smith of His Majesty's 47th Regiment to go visit Bengal on urgent private affairs, and to be absent for six months from the date of his embarkation, confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

DISCUSSION OF MILITARY GRIEVANCES.

The following General Order, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, appeared in the John Bull of yesterday, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, Officers of the Indian Army from appealing through the Press against any supposed Grievance or Injury, instead of seeking redress through the regular channel of application to their Military Superiors. We owe it to our numerous Military Friends and Correspondents throughout India, to republish this important Document without delay; and to call their attention to its tenor, as well for their interests as our own: The following is the Order in question:—

Extract from General Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th June 1822.

"The Commander in Chief has observed with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by Officers, or by Persons assuming that character, of addressing Anonymous Complaints to the Public, thro' the News Papers, respecting imagined Professional Grievances. It is visible the Reader cannot assure himself that any Particular Case so stated, is not fallaciously represented, thro' the Inexperience, the Miscomprehension, or the Perverse Views of the Writer; consequently the Appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility. But it is obvious that in this Procedure, the Legitimate Sources of Redress are neglected: So that the purpose must be to give a general impression of Inattention, Oppressiveness, or Injustice in those with whom the Superintendence of such Concerns is lodged. The extreme Mischief and Improbity of these Endeavours have probably not been perceived by the Writers; whom the Commander in Chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary Inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an Officer's thus casting off this just and requisite dependence on his Military Superiors must not be permitted. The Commander in Chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits Officers from sending to the News Papers any such Anonymous Representations as are above described. Should a Letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any Officer (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable) the Commander in Chief will immediately submit to the Governor in Council, the necessity of suspending the Individual from Duty and Pay, while a solicitation is made to the Honorable Court, for his entire removal from the Service."

[*Cal. Jour. June* 11, 1822,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 2d, Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse 3d Lt Cavalry

Do Liut. A. N. Riddell, Adjutant, Pioneers, from Aroolie.

Do. Lieut Colonel Bellasis, Artillery.

3d, Lieut. Sandwith, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—June 30th, Capt. J. Morgan, to Aurungabad.

July 6th, Lieut. A N. Riddell Pioneers, to Aroolie.

Do Lieut H Spencer, Qr. Mr. 2d Battalion 3rd. Regt to Sattarah.

8th, Lieut J. H. Irwin, 1st Battalion 10th Regt. to Malligaum.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last Number.)

ACCOUNT OF THE LAST COMPETITION OF PIPERS, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH, ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JULY, 1822.

The following account of this Competition, in Gaelic and in English, was printed by the Committee of Judges, who attended on the occasion, and is now reprinted, to give an idea of the nature and objects of that exhibition, the sum obtained from it, and the manner in which it was laid out.

COMH-DHEUCHAINN NAM PIOBAIREAN GAEDHLEACH.

An Dun-Eudainn air ochdamk la thar fichead de mhios mu dheireadh an t-samberaidh bha *comh-dheuchainn* air son naugeall tha air au tabhairt gach bliadhna le Comunn Gaedhleach Lunduinn don chuignear a befhearr a chluicheadh air a phiob mhoir Ghaedhlish, air a cumail anns an tigh chluich Rioghail, amfianuis Roinn-shonruichte de luchd-breitheamh, chaidh a thaghadh le Comunn Gaedhleach na h-Alba, agus am fianuis audeachd lionmhoir agus urramaich.

Chaidh an ceud gheall, piob-mhor ra-innealta, air an do chuireadh agriobh freagarach o'n ám sin, agus da fhichead marg airid, a thabhairt do Dhonull Mac-Ghriogair, Piobair do'n cheud, no freiceadan Gaedhleach Sioramachd Pheairt.

Fri fichead marg do Adhamh Graham, ard-phiobair freiceadan duthcha Sioramachd Rois.

Chaidh an treas geall, leth cheud marg, a thabhairt do Jain Mac-Aoidh, o Chataibh.

An ceathramh geall, cuig marg thar da fhichead do Alastoir Mac-Aoidh, Piobair, d'o naothamh buidheam rioghails. Agus.

Fhuair Donull Scruimsir, o Shrath-tathadh, an cuigeadh geall da fhichead marg.

Bha an Ridire ard-urramach Jain Mac na Cearda, na Riaghbear air na Breitheanaibh'san ám so,, agus bha lathair maille ris Mac Laomain na h-Airde, Ceann-feadhna A. Mac Ghriogair Muire, Mac An-Aba Oighre, Ceann-feadhra Ceann-loch Fear Chill'an [illegible]gh, agus daoine naisle Gaedhleach eile. Air do Shir Jain, na geill a leiethairt dhoibhsan a bhuadhaich, labhair e riu fa leth, an ard-chaint laidir shreagarach. Ri Donull Mac Ghriogair a fhuair an ceud

gheall, thuirt an Ridire mathasach co-fhada's a b'urrainn duinne thoirt fainear.

"Dh'iarradh ormsa leis na Breitheanaibh chaidh shonrachadh lo Comunn Gaedhleach na h-Albe gu frithealadh air an deuchainn so, agus gu breith a thoirt air an luchd-deuchainn, a phisb so a thoirt duitse, mar luigheacdh air son t-olais au cluiche air inneal ciuil taitneach so du dhuthcha.

"'S fhad' o bha Comunn Gaedhleach Lunduinn agus no h-Alba an ro-gheall, an cruadal duineil leis an rohb Gaedhil ex-fada agus co-comharraichte ainneil, a chumail suas; agus tha e'n am beachd araon, nach' eil meadhon sam bith air an ard mhisnich sin àrach, agus a chumail suas co-math vi ceol piob', a choimhead, a tha co ro-shonruichte freagarach a bhrosnuchadh gu comhrag, agus a chualas co-trie a measg guir-chatha agus buaidh lárach.

'Anns an t-seol aruin a ghabh thus' os lainch eha búrradh thu duais bu mhó a mhiannachadh na-gu'n d'fhuair thu comharadh co-urramach ó cho-chomuinn a tha co-feumail agus thoileach mu leas an dùthcha ri Comunn Gaedhleach na h-Alba agus Lunduinn, agus gu'n deachaidk a linthairt dhuit aig co-dhunadh na Deuchainn agus an lathair muinter co-urramach.

Cha'n'eil thu gu bhi cluicheadh leis a phiob so ach air àmaibh sonruichte agus cha'n'eil teagamh air bith agam nach liutheir thu le uaill tharais i do d'shbiochd."

Shonruiche na Breitheana duais fhreagarach chalum Mac Ghriogair, Piobair agus fear deananch innil-chiuil do Chamunn Gaedhleach Lunduinn, air son au leasechaidh fheumail a rinn e air a phiob mhoir Ghaedhlich, agus air pisb na hanachd agus taobh tuath Shasgnns, air au dó chbuich e iomadh port gu ra-thaitneach, leis an d' fhuair e mor chliu.

Leis an leasachadh mor a rinn an luchd-cluicheadh a thoiseach na Deuchuinn Bhliadhnail so, Thug na Breitheanna fuinear le mor thoileachadh gu'n robh a bitlidheantas gaeh neach a thaining air an dghaidh'n an deagh luchd ciuil. A bharr orrasan a fhnair na geill, bah Donull, Mac Dhonuill ard phiobeir freiceadan duthcha sioramachd Earraghadhail, a bhuidhin roimh so an dara agus au treas-geall. Raibeard Mac Aoidh a Dhuthaich Mhic Aoidh, agus Alastoir Sutharlan, Piobair do'n chuigibh freiceadan thar fhichead, air an sonruchadh'n an roghadh luchd-ciuil, agus fhuair iad duais iomchuidh.

Dun Eudainn 17 da cheud mhios an Fhagharaidh 1812.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPETITION OF PIPERS, PUBLISHED IN THE EDINBURGH NEWSPAPERS.

The Annual Competition for Prizes given by the Highland Society of London to the five best performers on the Great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre-royal Edinburgh on Tuesday the 28th July last, in presence of a Committee of Judges appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a numerous and respectable audience.

The first prize, being a handsome Pipe, on which there has since been engraved a proper inscription, with 40 merks in money, was adjudged to Donald McGregor, piper to the 1st or Highland Regiment of Pertshire Local Militia.

The second prize, being 60 merks, was voted to Adam Graham, piper major to the Rossshire, or 5th British Militia.

The third prize, of 50 merks, was given by the Committee to John McKay, from Sutherland.

Alexander McKay, of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, obtained the fourth prize, of 45 merks, And,

Donald Scrymgeour, from Strathtay, the 5th prize of 40 merks.

The Right Honorable Sir John Sinclair was Preses of the Judges on this occasion, and was assisted by Mr. Lamont of Lamont, Colonel A. Macgregor Murray, the Laird of Macnab, Colonel Kinloch of Kilry, and other Highland Gentlemen. Sir John, in delivering the prizes to the preferred Competitors, addressed them respectively in appropriate terms, and to Donald Macgregor, who obtained the first prize, to the following effect.

"I am directed by the Committee of Judges appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland to attend Competition, and to determine on the merits of the several Candidates, to present you with this Pipe, as a premium for the skill you have displayed, in playing on this, the favourite instrument of your native country. It has long been the ardent wish of the Highland Society of London and of Scotland, to maintain, and to encourage that martial spirit, by which the Natives of the Highlands of Scotland have been so long, and so eminently distinguished; and they are both convinced, that there are no means, by which that spirit can be more effectually nourished and kept up, than by preserving the Music of the Highland Pipe, which is of a nature so peculiarly warlike and inspiriting, and which has been so often heard amidst the shouts of victory!

"In the line of your profession, you could desire no higher reward than to receive so honourable a mark of distinction, from such useful and public spirited associations, as the Highland Societies of Scotland and of London, and to have it delivered to you, at the close of such a Competition, and in the presence of so respectable an audience.

"With this Pipe, you are only to play upon great occasions: and I have no doubt that you will hand it down with pride to your posterity."

The Committee also voted a handsome premium to Malcolm Macgregor, piper and musical instrument maker to the Highland Society of London, for essential improvements made by him on the Great Highland Pipe, and on the Union and Northumberland Pipes, on which last instruments, he played several times in an excellent style, and was highly applauded.

From the great improvement made by performers since the annual Competition has taken place, the Judges had the satisfaction to find, that in general all who appeared were good Players. Besides those who obtained the prizes, Donald Macdonald, piper-major to the Argyleshire Militia, who formerly gained 2nd and 3rd prizes.—"Robert Mackay, from Lord Reag's country,—and Alexander Sutherland, piper to the 25th Regiment, were particularly marked as superior players, and were suitably rewarded by the Committee.

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In the Asiatic Journal for February last, (page 156), in the report of the debate at the Court of East India Proprietors on the subject of a proposed remuneration to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of this Establishment, for alledged losses in fulfilling a Contract *for Bale Lashings entered into by him with this Government in the beginning of 1818; I was very much surprized to meet with the following observations of Mr. Joseph Hume* in the course of his speech in opposition to that proposal.

"But, after all, the concluding part of Mr. Pelly's case was the most objectionable, and called for the strongest animadversion. Indeed he was sorry to find any Gentleman in the Company's Service capable of advancing such a topic, as that lastly urged by the Gentleman in question. In the latter part of his memorial he had the indelicacy to state, "*that the Government could not have obliged him to comply with his agreement.*" It appeared to him (Mr. H.) to be a most extraordinary thing, that a Public Servant should write to the Directors of the Company in language such as this; "It is true I entered into an engagement to supply you with stores which you wanted, but compliance with this engagement was, on my part, optional; and no public functionary could have depended on my engagement, or have made it available, without first being obliged to bear me harmless for the consequences." What were the circumstances of the case? The Solicitor who framed this contract was, as he (Mr. H.) understood the organ of the Company. A document was sent, signed by Mr. Morgan, the Company's Solicitor, in which he said, "I send you herewith a duplicate copy, which you have desired to be sent, of the contract. Mr. Pelly has executed a security bond, as to the fulfilment of his engagement." This was the language of the official letter from the Company's Solicitor. Now it turned out that the security alluded to was never, in fact, taken, and the bond never signed; if so, why not call upon this Solicitor to explain why it was not signed, and why he made a representation which was not true? Why not call upon him to give some account of his conduct? and why not make him pay the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained, if the Court was really disposed to make an allowance to that Gentleman? Mr. Pelly, however, was a little mistaken in his calculation as to his legal liability. The Government had referred the case to the Advocate General, Mr. Macwith, * who gave his opinion, as to the ground of exemption from liability set up by Mr. Pelly; and though he found, as a fact, that there were no penalties stated in the bond, in consequence of the negligent omission of Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor (a piece of misconduct which ought to have dismissed him from his situation, and at any rate made him liable for the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained), yet he was of opinion that the omission of the penalties would not nullify the contract; for, he said, that Mr. Pelly was still bound to fulfil his engagement. "The only difference is, that instead of the breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a Court of Law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a Jury, as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." This was one of the pleas then upon which Mr. Pelly principally rested, namely, that he had fulfilled and executed this con-

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* Note, I have thought it better to copy the Journal *literally* although all the readers of your Paper will know, that Mr. Hume has mistaken the name of *Macklin* for *Macwith*.

tract without being obliged to do it "I have done a thing which though as a man of honour I ought to do, yet in law I could not be compelled to do. Mr. Mackwith, however, was of opinion that the contract was not void on the ground taken, and therefore Mr. Pelly had no one principle to stand upon which could support his claim.

Now, Sir, it may seem strange to you as it did to me, when I considered the foregoing extract, that all that part of it which contains charges against myself is entirely false and founded on the most erroneous suppositions, and the only part of it which contains any thing like truth is the note signed by me which is used against me as a proof of my gross misconduct; for Mr. Pelly, on the same day that he executed the Contract, viz. the 24th of January 1818, executed also, a Security Bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand Rs., with two Securities, (his Brother Mr. George Pelly being one, and a respectable native of the name of Moroba Jewajee being the other) for the due and faithful performance of all the covenants, &c. of his Contract. The original Bond is now in my office; and I have looked with the greatest care to every part of the Contract and Bond, and cannot find that the slightest legal objection could be raised either to the one instrument or the other, so that Mr. Pelly was bound in the strongest manner which the law could bind him to comply with his Contract.—I deem it unnecessary after this to answer the statement of Mr. Joseph Hume any further. Had he given me credit for not being capable of writing a falsehood; it might have led him to a discovery of the true state of the case; he might have been induced to believe that *all* the documents were not before him.

With respect to what he states about the Advocate General, the facts are these: Mr. Pelly had thought proper to state to Government in June 1818 (only six months after the signing and executing of the Security Bond) "that he had recently discovered that owing to an *apparent* imperfection in the Contract, it would *seem* that no *penalty* could be forced in the event of its nonfulfilment"—because if I understand his letter rightly, there is no penalty inserted in the Contract.—Government referred this letter to the Advocate General, with a copy of the Contract, and desired him to report on the defectiveness or otherwise of the deed. In his answer he says, I have perused *the Contract*, between Mr. Pelly and the Company, and am of opinion, that the contract is binding through the penalty is not specified.—Evidently not recollecting, that it is the invariable practise, in all Contracts of this kind, and certainly the most convenient mode, not to insert any penalty in the Deed of Contract, but to take a separate Bond, with two Securities for the due performance of it. How a practice so general and notorious, which must frequently have come under the immediate notice of the Advocate General, should have escaped his memory, I cannot understand: unfortunately I [redacted] of the reference him [redacted] vernment would nsistent with the

[redacted] s concise as pos- as I am anxious tice of the pub- ecessary for the er and conduct.

I trust I have satisfactorily shewn, that Mr. Pelly could not succesfully have taken advantage of his *legal objections*, even had the Advocate General's opinions been given in his favour, and that Mr. Hume would certainly have made a very different statement of this part of the case, (and a much more severe one against Mr. Pelly), had he known that he was accusing me most unjustly, and that the *silent assent* of those more interested in keeping silence, was no proof of the truth of his assertions.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. A. MORGAN.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I beg leave to forward you a Copy of a translation of some latin lines which appeared in the Gazette a short time back. The translation is by a Gentleman of the name of Bastard who belonged to one of the Universities, and was made many years ago.

Adieu. Mr. Editor,
And believe me
Your Friend and wellwisher
JERRY.

Tho' Marriage by most Folks be reckoned a curse;
Three Wives did I marry, for better or worse;
The first for her person. the second a purse:
The third for a Warming pan, Doctress and Nurse,

BASTARD.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY 1822.

Note.—In our paper of Wednesday last we committed an inacuracy by inserting under the head of "Madras Intelligence" in place of "English Extracts," the biographical memoir of Lieut. Col. Burr.—This mistake (which in the hurry of business was overlooked at the time) is corrected in the present number.

We have no local intelligence of any interest to communicate to our readers this week.—The Brailsford will sail for England, we are informed, about the 20th of the present month.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Graves Chamney Irwin Esq. to officiate as Advocate General until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known.

Bombay Courier July 6.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 3d The H. C. Cruzer Teignmouth H. Hardy, Returned from Sea.

4th Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Muscat; 28th June,

5th Brig Nelly, James Newson, Returned from Sea.

PASSENGERS.

Per Volunteer, Lieut Guy, H. C. Marine Mr. Arathoon, and 2 Children

DEPARTURES.—July 4th Ship Seaforth (Free Trader) Robt. McDowal, to Liverpool.

Do Ship Swallow, (Free Trader) Andrew Ross, to London.

Do. The H. C. Ship Ernaad, Daved Jones, to Madras and Bengal.

5. At Noon The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth. H. Hardy, to Persian Gulph, & Returned Back at night.

7. The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, H. Hardy, to Persian Gulph.

Do. The H. C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton, to China.

Do. The H. C. Ship Duke of York, A. H. Campbell, to China.

Do. Ship Glorioso, J. Paterson, to China.

PASSENGERS.

By Seaforth.—Mrs. Greeves, Lieut. Hobson, Lieut Bane.

By Swallow.

Mrs. Dardel,
Lieut. Caroll, H. M. 65th Regt.
Elizabeth Russell, Servant maid to Mrs. Dardel.

By Dunira.—Hadjie Mahomed Syne, Prince of Acheen, Mr. Wheler C. Service, Mr. Spencer, Midshipman. Bombay Marine.

By Duke of York.—Lieut. Kennedy, H. M. 30th Regt. Alex Stewart Seaman belonging to H. C. Ship Berwickshire.

By Glorioso.

Mansfield Forbes, Esq.
Mr. Jardine, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

June, 4, H. M. Ship Tees, Capt. Thomas Coe from England 6th January and Madras 26th May

6, Ship Argyle, Capt. H. Cathro, from Batavia 21st April and Covelong 26th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. M. Ship Tees.—Mrs. Coe.

Per Ship Argyle from Batavia.—Mr. Owen, country service.

REMARKS.

Lost in Covelong Roads, the Upton Castle of Bombay. Passed the Wellington, Maxwell, of Calcutta to Madras, with James Scott and 4 other Benga Ships."

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

5. Ship Frances Charlotte, Captain J. Wallace, for Cape of Good Hope.

6. Ship Pallas, Captain Walter Cock, for Isle o France.

Do. Ship Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, for Bombay.

Do. Ship Robarts, Captain C. H. Bean, for Muscat

9. Brig St. Antonio, Captain W. Spiers, for Penarg Sincapore and Batavia.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Pallas.—For Mauritius:—Mrs. Holdsworth and two children, Lieutenant Holdsworth, Monsieur Geffroy, and Mr. Watts, H. C. Marine.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 8th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR,

Remain,—St. Thiago Maior, (P.) and Argyle, inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. M. Ship Tees, H. C. Ships Earl of Balcarras and Sir David Scott, with the Harriet and Lady Flora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,—June 13, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, from Bombay 27th May; 14, Brig Two Brothers, J. Beacher, from Colombo 27th May, Pamben 10th, and Pondicherry 12th June; do. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, E. M. Daniell, from London 13th Feb. and Simon's Town 3d

May; 15, Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, from London 12th, & Madeira 26th Feb. and Cape 1st May; do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, G. R. Dunlop, from a cruize; 16, Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay, from Armegon; do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, from Batavia 28th May; 17, H. C. C. Meriton, W. Maxfield, from Armegon; do. Ship Fattal Moobaruck, Nacoda Mahamada, from Bombay; 18, Bark Dolphin, George East, from Bourbon 18th May.

Passenger by the Curlew.—W. Hawkins, Esq.
By the Isabella, Doctor Price, R. N.
By the Dolphin. Mrs. East, and Master Beyts.

DEPARTURES.—June 13, Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd, for Culcutta; do. Schooner Roza, Jas. Anderson, for Masulipatam and Coringa; do. Brig Eugenia, L. Dufay. for Mauritius; 16, Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene, for Calcutta; do. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, E. M. Daniell, for Calcutta; 19, H. M. S. Leander, C. Richardson, on a Cruize; do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, for Covelong; do. Brig Anna Laura, for Vizagapatam.

Passengers by the Anna, Laura.—Captain and Mrs. Dowden and child, and Miss Dowden.

COLOMBO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES. June 3rd, Schooner *Mohadin*, C. Rode, Master, for Tutucoreen—Passengers 5 Natives.

POINT DE GALLE.

DEPARTURES. June 2nd, Ship *Samadany*, Nacudah Abdul Cawder, for Pulo Pinang—Passengers 4 Arabs.

Ditto 6th, Grab *Rahmany*, Nacudah Madar Cutty, for Nagoor and Pulo Pinang.

TRINCOMALE.

ARRIVALS May 29th, Boat *Rosa Maria*, P. Hertog, Master, from Batticaloa—Passenger a Roman Catholic Priest.

Dttto 30th, Brig *Mary*, J. Outschoren, Master, from Batticaloa.

DEPARTURES. May 27th, Ship *Flora* James Sherriff, Master, for Madras—Passenger Mr. Rothmyer.

Ditto 27th, Brig *George the Fourth*, Peter Barbett, Master, for Madras.

Ditto 27th, Boat *Mieramadith*, Tindal Antootjie, for Batticaloa.

Ditto 27th, Cutter *Sophia*, Tindal Jaccapully, for Negapatam.

Ditto 28th, Boat *Bettie*, J. Van Zyl, Master, for Jaffna—Passenger Mr. and Mrs. Dormeusz.

Ditto 31st, His Majesty's Ship *Leander*, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral the Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and K. C. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. for Madras.—J. Stringer Esquire, Passenger.

Ditto 31st, Brig *Mary*, J. Outschoren, Master, for Negapatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 2d July 1822, at St. Thomas's Church, by the venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. Member of Council at this Presidency, to Eliza Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Grieve, Esq. M. D. of St. Petersburg, Body Physician and Councellor of State, to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias."

BIRTHS.

At Choke, on the 27th May, the Lady of Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy, of a son.

On Friday, the 5th inst. the Lady of Vero Kemball, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Jaulnah on the 31st May, Lieutenant William Bogle, of the 1st Batt. Pioneers; sincerely and deservedly regretted; leaving a Widow and Infant Child to lament his loss.

At Ahmedabad, on the 13th ult. Lieut. Charles Terrington, Adjutant of the 2d Regiment L. C. most sincerely and deservedly beloved, esteemed, and respected by his brother Officers, to whom and to the Regiment, as well as to the Service in general, he is a severe loss.

At Bombay on the 13th June Mrs. Anne Tovey, wife of Alexander Tovey, Esq. Paymaster, H. M. 20th Regt.

On the 8th of January last at Cape Town, on his way to Europe for the recovery of his health, after a period of 25 years, residence in India, a very great portion of which had been passed in actual service, Lieut. Col. Stuart Jardine, of this Establishment.

His professional career was marked by a degree of zeal, enterprise and activity tempered by sound judgement, which on more than one occasion, but particularly when in Command of a Detachment in Candeish during the late war, obtained him the decided commendation of the Government under which he immediately served, as well as that of the Supreme Authority in India; whilst in private life he was no less respected and esteemed for his many good qualities, among which perhaps inflexible integrity was the most predominant.

His knowledge of the Native Character, and his intimate acquaintance with their customs and religious prejudices, which his natural goodness of heart, independent of any other consideration, induced him at all times to be scrupulously cautious of infringing upon, rendered him deservedly a favorite with the Native Soldiery, by whom in general and by his own Corpes in particular, his loss will be deeply lamented.

On the 24th February last, on board the Ship Milford, at Sea, Mrs. Sophia Heude, wife of Capt. William Heude, of the 23d Regt. Madras N. I.

On the 26th of January last, at Harold Crass in the County of Dublin, aged 47 years and seven months, Martha; the Lady of R. Hindly Esq. of Fermoy in the County of Cork; She has left a large Family who deeply lament her irreparable loss; She was a most kind and truly affectionate Wife, and a very dear and tender mother.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 30th May, the lady of W. H Abbott, Esq. of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 1st of June, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Vanrenen, Artillery, of a Son.

On the 4th June, Mrs. M. D'Rozario of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st May, Miss Sophia Patchett, youngest daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor, J. Patchett, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 5th June, Lieutenant W. H. Whittle, of the Royal Navy and late Post Master of Diamond Harbour, aged 37 years.

Same day, in the evening, Mr. John Imlay, aged 39 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 8th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Morphett, H. M. 53d Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Vepery, on the 16th Instant, John Christian Pillow, Schoolmaster of the Vepery Mission School of the Society, for promoting Christian knowledge, aged 70 years: He filled the situation in the Mission School during a period of upwards of 4 years. His character was that of a true christian, humble and unassuming in manners, upright and sincere in his dealings, faithful in the discharge of his laborious duty. His memory is dear to all, who knew him.

At his House, in Vepery, on the 10th Instant, Christopher Breithaupt Esq. (of the late Firm of Parry, Pugh, and Breithaupt,) aged 61 years, 4 months, and 29 days; sincerely regretted by his numerous family and friends.

At Condapilly, on Sunday morning the 9th Instant, in the 16th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness from the effects of a violent bilious attack, which she bore with Christian fortitude, and pious resignation; Mary, the wife of Mr. J. W. Anderson, First Dresser, doing duty in the Garrison.

COLOMBO.

MARRIED.

At Kornegale on the 31st May, by the Reverend Mr. Perring, Lieutenant John Brahan. His Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Ellen Hope, only Daughter of Lieutenant Hope, Ceylon Gun Lascars.

Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

The Shipping Report of Saturday, announced the arrival of the UPTON CASTLE, W. Morgan, with the loss of her masts; having left Bombay on the 12th of May, Covelong and Madras on the 3d of June.

Bengal Hurkaru,—June 17.

DREADFUL STORM.

Yesterday morning, about an hour or two after midnight, Calcutta was visited by one of the most dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, perhaps ever witnessed. The vivid flashes of lightning that followed each other in quick succession, kept the sky almost continually illuminated; while peals of thunder awefully loud appeared to break, crash after crash, on the surrounding buildings, and some times nearly in a vertical position, which were quickly followed, by floods of rain that kept pouring down, only with variations in quantity, without intermission. We have not as yet heard of any accidents having happened about town, from the electric fluid, altho' doubtless, the peaceful slumbers of the greater part of the inhabitants of Calcutta, were broken in upon, in no very pleasant manner, by the frightful noise and glare of this thunder storm; as well as the rain or cold damp wind, rushing into their chambers, through the windows or venetians, most probably left open, when they went to bed a few hours before, to admit as much fresh air as possible, the evening being then calm and sultry.

This additional storm has, we fear, ruined completely the hopes of the husbandman; for besides the unfavourable accounts from the interior, given in the HURKARU of yesterday, we have since heard of similar reports from other quarters; and we give below an extract from a contemporary paper, by which it appears, that the damage already done by the violence of the storms, and dreaded from the approaching inundation, had completely blighted the fair prospects that had for so many months buoyed the spirits of the Planters. A very great the price of Indigo, may be expected place immediately, and those who h ready contracted to furnish it at rate, (as we understand several b would advise to hold off till tow the year, when a high price w compensate in some degree quaintity.

[*Bengal H*

LETTER FROM DIAMOND HARBOUR.

We have had it blowing a severe gale, with heavy showers of rain at intervals, since the 7th instant. The gale commenced at day light from the N. W. in the evening it hauled round to West, and blew a strong gale during the night. On the 8th the gale still freshened from the W. S. W. accompanied with a heavy short sea. At 11 30 A. M. the Country Ship LADY FLORA parted from the Honourable Company's Moorings, but brought up in safety with two anchors. At 2 P. M. a fine Brig drove on shore, deeply laden with rice. At 9 P. M. the second vessel drove on shore, and I am sorry to say there is very little hopes of saving any part of their cargo, as at high water I witnessed the sea making a complete breach over them. There is not a small vessel that was lying here at the time (lading or light) that has not met with some accident, more or less; I think we shall still hear of more accidents when the gale abates. His Majesty's Ship TEES, the Honourable Company's Ship EARL of BALCARRAS and SIR DAVID SCOTT, with the Country Ship HARRIETT, have rode the gale out; the two latter Ships riding at the Honourable Company's Moorings.

(Calcutta Journal.

HINDOO SUTTEES.

Extract. Letter from the Governor General in Council of Bengal to the Court of Directors, in the Judicial Department (Lower Provinces,) dated the 1st February 1820.

Para. 51. The proceedings of the date noticed in the margin, contain various documents connected with the subject of the sacrifice of Hindoo widows ordinarily denominated suttee.

52. From the resolutions recorded by us on the subject of those documents, your honourable court will observe, that the nizamut adawlut had in the year 1817, submitted to government the draught of a regulation containing rules for restricting the performance of that sacrifice under certain circumstances; and that although many of the measures suggested by the court had appeared to the Vice President in Council to be unobjectionable, it was considered to be unadvisable that the measures in question should be introduced or promulgated in the formal shape of a legislative enactment.

53. This opinion was founded on the insufficiency and inaccuracy of the information possessed by government, relative to the rules of Hindoo law, and to the local usages prevailing in different parts of the country, as applicable to the ceremony of suttee.

54. It was supposed that further experience would suggest many points for consideration, not provided for in the draught submitted by the court of nizamut adawlut, and would show the expediency of modifying or extending the rules proposed by them; and that it would in consequence he premature to legislate on a subject in which it was so desirable to proceed with caution, and to guard against the adoption of erroneous principles.

55. We conceived therefore, that the object contemplated by this court, would be more certainly obtained by enjoining such measures as might be judged proper, in the first instance, for the guidance of the police officers; and a draught of a regulation has been prepared in the office (in September 1817) was submitted to the nizamut adawlut for consideration, and for any further suggestions or remarks which that court might be desirous of offering on the subject. The draught in question was subsequently, (viz. on the 23d September, 1817,) referred to the consideration of the Governor General, who was then absent in the Upper Provinces.

56. At the period, (viz. the 5th November, 1817,) when his lordship's sentiments concurring in the proposed arrangements were received, the nature of our political relations with the Mahratta states, the extensive military operations carrying on in central India, and the disturbances prevailing in Cuttack, rendered it in the judgment of the Vice President in Council expedient to postpone the establishment of the rules in question until a period of greater tranquillity.

57. The further documents subsequently received from the nizamut adawlut, and from the acting superintendent of police in the Lower Provinces, connected with this subject, which are noticed in the margin, tended to excite considerable doubts, with regard to the actual effects which have been produced by the circular orders heretofore issued under the authority of government, and by the interposition of the judicial authorities, with a view to diminish the prevalence of the practice of suttee.

58. The number of sacrifices of this nature reported to have occurred in the several districts immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, was as follows:—

During the year.....	1815.....	378
Ditto.....	1816.....	442
Ditto.....	1817.....	707
Ditto.....	1818.....	839

59. On the subject of this progressive augmentation in the number of suttees, the court of nizamut adawlut, in their report of the 21st May last observed as follows:

"The court are willing to believe, that this increase may in some degree he ascribed to two causes; viz. Ist, to greater vigilance on the part of the police, in ascertaining and reporting suttees, which take place, than formerly existed, and 2dly, to the effect of the epidemic disease which has prevailed during the last two years: but still the fact of the increase, which appears to have been hitherto progressive, must, in the opinion of the court, unavoidably excite a doubt, whether the measures publicly adopted, with the humane view of diminishing the number of these sacrifices, by pointing out the cases in which the Hindoo law is considered to permit them, and those in which that law forbids them, have not rather been attended with a contrary effect, than the one contemplated. It is possible, indeed, that some cases in which the sacrifice may properly take place, may be known now, which were not thought of before. If, otherwise however, and if the two causes first noticed be not sufficient to account for the result, the court fear that the only other assignable cause is a spirit of fanaticism, rather influenced than repressed by the interference of the public authorities."

60. Concurring as we did in the foregoing sentiments of the court of nizamut adawlut, we were reluctantly led to express our apprehensions that the greater confidence with which the people performed the rite under the sanction of government, as implied or avowed, in the circular orders already in force, combined with the excitement of religious bigotry by the continual agitation of the question, might have tended to augment, rather than to diminish the frequency of these sacrifices; and that if notwithstanding the cessation of the epidemic disorder) the reported number of suttees should continue to augment, or should not indeed be diminished, the last-mentioned causes of the progressive increase since 1815 would acquire a high degree of probability; and that it might eventually become proper to prohibit the officers of government from exercising that active interposition, in cases of this description, which had for some years past been authorised by government.

61. With reference to the information submitted by the nizamut adawlut in their last report, we were satisfied, that it would, at all events, be inexpedient to promulgate the circular orders, prepared in the year 1817, until the doubts which existed with regard to the causes of the increased prevalence of the sacrifice should be removed; and we accordingly apprised the nizamut adawlut, and other authorities, of our sentiments, as stated above.

Bengal Hurkaru, June, 13.

Madras.

The heat at the Presidency continues oppressively great, although it has occasionally been relieved by refreshing Sea breezes. Since the setting in of the hot winds an unusual number of deaths have occurred at Madras and its vicinity. The mortality has been chiefly amongst the Soldiers of H. M. 34th and 54th Regiments, a great number of whom have fallen victims to the climate, and as many perhaps to their own imprudence. Several casualties have also occurred on board the Shipping in the Roads.

Some heavy thunder storms passed away to the Westward on Saturday and Sunday evenings, but little rain fell at the Presidency. We trust a heavy fall will soon take place to relieve the present sultry atmosphere.

The 34th Regiment has taken up its present quarters at Wallajahbad—the 54th will shortly proceed to Bangalore, and the 53d will garrison Fort St. George. This latter Regiment is next after the 34th on the list for return to England.

[*Mad. Cour. May 22.*

Ceylon.

JUNE 8, 1822.

The second Criminal Session for the year 1822 for the Town, Fort and District of Colombo, was opened before the Honorable Sir Hardinge Giffard, Knight, LL. D. Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Richard Ottley, Knight, Puisne Justice, on Saturday the eleventh May last, and closed by adjournment on Saturday the first instant; the following Prisoners convicted, were sentenced:—

1. Bryn M'Kelwey, for counterfeiting Sicca Rupees and Fanams token—sentenced to be banished for 7 years.

2. Juanies, for robbery— } sentenced to be im-
3. Ouragaha Kallua, for do. } prisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for 2 years.

4. Madooraweilegay Samuel Appoo, for Assault and Abduction—sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for 2 years.

Sup. to the Mad. Govt. Gaz.— June 25.

Penang,

APRIL 3, 1822.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the French Ship Java, Captain P. Saliz, from Calcutta the 8th March.

PASSENGERS :—Messrs. S. S. Dussumeer and S. Gambar.

The Ship Albion, Captain W. W. West, from the Isle of France the 13th January, anchored in the harbour at the same time.

HORRID MURDER.—On Tuesday the 26th ultimo, an Inquest was held at Soonghy Neebong on the body of Choon Lye, the wife of Ahing, a Chinese Wood-cutter, who was found murdered in her house in the aforesaid district, on the Sunday preceding; and the horrid crime is aggavated by the deceased having been gone 8 months in pregnancy.

It appears that a Malay man named Abdulla with another named Che Han, an inhabitant of Soonghy Neebong, went to the house of the deceased, while her husband was absent, five days before the perpetration of the murder, for the avowed purpose of procuring the loan of four Dollars upon the pledge of a pair of Gold Ear-rings which Abdullah carried with him, where they remained about half an hour; but the deceased said she had no money and that her husband was not at home.

On Sunday the 24th ultimo, at 12 o'clock at noon, Ahing returned from the Hill, where he had been cutting wood, and beheld with horror his wife, lay weltering in her blood, with her head nearly severed from her body and several other severe wounds, from the appearance of which it was clear, they were inflicted with a Ladding, a broad sharp Malayan weapon. On examination it was also found that the deceased had been robbed of a pair of Gold Ear-rings and a Pinchback hair Pin, which she had on that morning, and also a few dollars which were in a little bag deposited in a clothes Chest, the lock of which was forced: it was evident, therefore, that the object was robbery and the murder was committed to prevent detection.

On the evidence of Che Han, the associate of Abdulla, it appeared that about the hour the murder is supposed to have been committed, the latter was seen running in great haste and coming in a different direction from the house of the deceased and apparently much agitated, and that on that very day he urged Che Han to accompany him to Queda, stating that he had lost much by gaming and was quite distressed. Several other circumstances which came out in evidence appeared to form strong suspicions against Abdulla, and after an attentive and minute investigation continued by adjournment for three successive days, Abdulla has been committed by the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury for the *Wilful Murder* of Choon Lye, the Wife of Ahing.

Appendix to the Mad. Govt. Gaz.—June 20.

English Extracts.

HANOVER, JAN. 12.

A proclamation, dated Carlton-house, Dec. 21, 1821, was published here on the 9th inst. in which his Majesty signifies that, in commemoration of the many affecting proofs of attachment to his Majesty's person and family given by the faithful Hanoverians during his late visit, his Majesty has resolved to decree—*the introduction of a national cockade:* it is to be black, with a yellow and white border, and to be considered as an emblem of attachment to the royal house, and of true patriotism, and a mark of honour to all those who are entitled to wear it. All persons in office are to wear it in their hats, and all natives or other subjects of the kingdom of Hanover, who have completed their twentieth year, are allowed to wear it. The right of wearing it to be forfeited by cowardice in the presence of the enemy, by illegally quitting the service, or by crimes which are punished by hard labour in the house of correction, and other similar penalties.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, *Friday, January* 25.

MANCHESTER OUTRAGE.

REDFORD *v*, BIRLEY AND OTHERS.—Mr. Evans, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule to show cause why several of the pleas put in by the defendants should not be struck out, many of them being put in for the purpose of occasioning expense to the plaintiff. The learned gentleman stated there were no less than fifty-one pleas occupying 731 folios, many of the pleas being quite inconsistent with each other. —The Court, after some deliberation, granted the rule to show cause.

Saturday, January 26.

THE COUNT DE BELLOIX *v*. LORD WATERPARK.

Mr. Manning moved for a rule to show cause why the virdict in this case should not be increased to two thousand two hundred pounds, or a new trial granted.

It was an action upon a promissory note for 800l. signed by the defendant at Paris on the 30th of December, 1787. It was tried at the sittings after last Term at Guildhall, and a verdect was found for the plaintiff for the principal. The Jury asked the Court whether they were bonnd to give interest to the plaintiff? and the Learned Judge stated that the damages, in the nature of which interest was, was peculiarly for their consideration. They might give interest or not, as they thought proper.

The object of Mr. Manning now was to induce the Court to add the interest to the principal.

Mr. Justice Bayle.—This was a demand of thirty years standing; I think you were fortnnate in getting your principal. For twenty years of the time it would have been illegal to have paid the principal; for that period, therefore you could not be entitled to interest.

The Lord Chief Justice confessed that he, did not expect to have heard of this case again Observations had occured to him after the verdict had been returned which might not be very satisfactory to the plantiff. He was sure the Learned Council could not prevail upon the Court to alter the damages.

The Solicitor General, who had been for the defendant on the trial, said it had beeu a question with him, whether he ought not himself to have moved for a new trsal.—Rule refused.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

COX AND OTHERS *v.* TROY AND OTHERS.

This was an action by the indorsees against the acceptors of a Bill of Exchange. A verdict was found for the plaintiff at the Sittings after last Trinity Term at Guildhall, subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case The particulars of this case were stated at the time of the trial. The question was, whether payment of a Bill of Exchange, which had been accepted by the drawees, but the acceptance cancelled before the delivery out of their hands, could be claimed from the acceptors, notwithtanding such cancellation.

After Mr. Chitty had argued the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Denman, *contra*, was stopt by the Court, who were clearly of opinion, that *if the drawee of a Bill of Exchange* ACCEPTS, *but repents*, and CANCELS *acceptance* BEFORE *he returns the bill to the holder*, HE IS NOT LIABLE; for that delivery is an essential part of the contract, in order to make it binding and therefore *gave judgment for the defendants.*

REDFORD *v* BIRLEY AND OTHERS. This was an action against the defendants, members of the Manchester Yeomanry, for an assult committed on him at the Manchester Meeting, in August 1819,—Mr. Littledale now moved, on behalf of the defendants, for a rule, calling upon the plaintiff's attorney to give up the plaintiff's place of abode, on an affidavit that they had been unable to find it, and that the plaintiff's attorney had refused to give it.—The Court, under the circumstances stated granted a rule *Nisi.*

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, FEB. 13.

After a long and animated debate, and the rejection of several amendments that were proposed, the first article of the law respecting the Journals was put by the President, and carried, after some opposition :—

"No Journal or periodical writing dedicated wholly or in part to political news and subjects, and appearing regularly on a certain day, or irregularly, and in numbers, can be established, or published without being authorised by the King."—This enactment does not apply to Journals and periodical publications existing on the Ist January, 1822.

The French Papers of Sunday state, that, after several more amendments were put, and uniformly rejected, in the Chamber of Deputies, the ballot of the whole project of the law in relation to the press took place, when the number in favour of the law was 219, against it 137—a very strong minority; and the *Constitutionnel* states, that 25 members of the *left* did not vote at all.

The cause pending between M. Jacques Lafitte, the banker, and Counts Montholon and Bertrand, the bearers of the note written by Napoleon Bonaparte, in which he desires M. Lafitte to pay into their hands, six months after his decease, the sum of five millions deposited with him in the month of July, 1815, at the time of his departure for St. Helena, was on the 10th instant, called on before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the First Instance. M. Lafitte declared that he could not pay over the money except in presence of the guardians of Bonaparte's heir, or those duly authorized; but in the mean time he offered to place the money in the chest of the office for deposits. A serious difficulty also arose from the claim of interest for five years and a half, at the rate of five per cent. M. Lafitte contended that no stipulation had been made as to that point at the time the five millions were remitted to him, and that considering them as a sacred trust, he had made no use whatever of the money. M. Dupin was ready to state the case on behalf of the plaintiffs; but on account of the number of causes already commenced, and the pres-

sure of business before the Court, the trial was deferred to the 23d of this month—*Journal des Debats.*

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 10.

The vain attempt to coerce Great Britain to admit our vessels into her colonial trade is doing great injury to the Southern States. The people of Norfolk, at a public meeting, have expressed their opinions and wishes on this subject, and have addressed a memorial to Congress. It has been suggested by several, that a similar meeting would be desirable in Charreston, that Government may be apprized of the opinions of our commercial and agricultuall men, in relation to the law which at present exists, and the propriety of its repeal.

According to advices from Havannah, received at Charleston, it appears that Vera Cruz finally surrendered to the independents, or imperial forces, on the night of the 26th of October. General Davila being left without any support in the Castle of S'. Juan de Ulloa, had been compelled to make an unconditional surrender, and his opponents had agreed to bury all past offences and differences in oblivion. An address to the people had been published by the Intendant of Vera Cruz, calling on them to submit cheerfully to the new order of things. Thus the revolution of Mexico is completed; for the rest of the country, it will be recollected, had long before embraced the cause of independence.

SLAVE TRADE.

By a recent decree of the Spanish Cortes, all Spanish vessels employed in the slave trade are to be forfeited, and the *owners, fitters out, masters* and *officers*, condemned to ten years labour on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports with slaves on board, shall be liable to the same penalties, and all slaves found on board shall be set free.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, FEB. 20.—We regret that it is not in our power to mention any abatement of the lawless pursuits of the banditti in the country. Indeed the system seems to be extending. In the country Sligo, which hitherto has not manifested insubordination, several outrages have been committed. At Easky, a few nights since, a temporary barracks was set on fire, by a party of disaffected persons, and unfortunately consumed. A serjeant of yeomanry was beaten to death by this party. In the county Roscommon, also, nocturnal meetings, for illegal purposes, have been held about Ballagh and Cultimogh. In Suttons Parish, southern part of the county Wexford, a notice, signed *Captain Rock*, was posted on a farm at Drilees'own, belonging to one Murphy, calling on him to surrender this farm, which he has held for four years.

[redacted]n the barony of Iverk, county Kilkenny, [redacted]week, the banditti committed several out[redacted]s. On Wednesday, a numerous party at[redacted]d the house of R. Landy, near Kilmaganny [redacted]nding arms; on being refused, they set on [redacted]art of the dwelling, which, in all probabili[redacted]ould have been consumed, had not a Ca[redacted] Priest slept in the house, upon learning [redacted] the party desisted.

In the county Tipperary, the insurrectionary spirit continues with unabated zeal. On Wednesday, three houses and offices, on the lands of Coolnagun, within two miles of the town of Tipperary, were burnt. Tuesday night a party of insurgents made unsuccessful searches, in the houses of Mr. James Prendergast, of Shambally, between Clonmel and Fothard, and Daniel Bryan, in the same neighbourhood. They then called to a man in charge of a farm belonging to Mr. Driscoe, of Clancurry, near Pilstown and warned him to quit the place.—*Dublin Journal*

Limerick, Wednesday, Feb. 20.—On Monday, the 18 h, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, Frederick Petit, servant to Wm. Smith, E-q. a magistrate, returning to his master's house at Ballylin, from Adare was way laid near Garranbue castle, by a party of ruffians, who murdered him in the most cruel manner. Mr. Smith sent immediately for surgeon Thwaites, but before his arrival life was extinct; the unfortunate man received a duck-shot in his right side; and his skull was literally pounded to pieces by the infernal demons, who are yet, we are concerned to say, undiscovered.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, dated the 18th Feb.:—"On Monday night, numerous parties of Whiteboys were in motion from the borders of Kerry and county of Limerick, and having concentrated their forces, they proceeded to demolish the barrack of Abbeyfeale, which was effected in a very short time, having considered it more expedient to take the timber, doors, windows, &c. away than to set it on fire.

A notice was posted up on Adaire Chapel, on Sunday the 9th instant, signed Captain Rock, stating "that General Rock, being desirous of organizing an administrative power for the county of Cork, requires, in the name of the Irish Republic, every individual, from the age of sixteen to forty, to repair to the rebel camp, to march against the common enemy of Ireland—the English."

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.

The Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland consist of four Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 300 Dignitaries, and about 1,200 Parochial Incumbents; and the tithe and church revenues, which, in 1799, amounted to a about £45,000 are at this time supposed to be of the value of £679,000 per annum. Mr. Wakefield from the estimate of well informed persons, has given the value of a few of the Bishopricks, as follow:—The Primacy of Armagh, £14,000; Derry, £12,000; Kilmore, £10,000; Waterford, £7,000; Clogher, £10,000. The livings in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel are worth £35,000 per annum; of the Bishop of Cloyne, £50,000; of Cork, £30,000; of Ferns £30,000; Killaloe has 109 benefices, many worth £1,500 per annum. In the Bishoprick of Cloyne one living is worth £3,000, one £2,000, and three £1,500 each. The Deanery of Down, which in 1720 was worth only £2,000 per annum, now lets for £3,700. The Rectory of Middleton, in the county of Cork in the year 1785, yielded scarcely £800 per annum; at present it produces upwards of £3,800.

The late Dr. Barrett, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died a few days ago, worth considerably above one hundred thousand pounds. It is reported that he had directed the chief part of this large sum to be applied to the public charities. Another rumour is, that he has left the bulk of his fortune to Mr. Gannou, one of the Fellows, to whom he was much attached.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Royal Exchange, London, Thursday night.

Letters and papers have been received from Buenos Ayres to-day, dated the beginning of December. It had been determined by the government to reduce the duties on foreign goods imported to an *ad valorem* rate of fifteen per cent.

THE FUNDS.—The settlement of the February account has passed off without any defaulters being announced. Before the close of the business there was a sudden rise in the funds amounting to nearly one per cent.; and it appears that instead of being what is technically called a *Bull* account, it has proved to be rather a *Bear* account.—The following were the last prices:

Red. Ann. 79¾	Navy 5 per cents. 103
Consols, 79⅓	Exchequr Bills 2s. dis.
Do. for Acct. 79¾	India Bonds 37s. pm.
4 per cent. 97¾	

FEBRUARY 15.

On Wednesday morning about half past nine o'clock a messenger from the Irish Government arrived by express to W. M. Henderson, Esq. store keeper at the Chester dépôt, with an order for 33,000 ball cartridges, to be immediately forwarded to Dublin, which, through the prompt and energetic efforts of that active officer, were, in the course of an hour, sent off by canal, to Liverpool, to be thence transhipped for Dublin.—We fear from this and the various accounts that are daily reaching us, that we shall soon have distressing intelligence from our afflicted sister kingdom.—*Chester Guardian.*

We understand that since the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Sir Robert Wilson's cause, several noblemen and gentlemen, who had before withheld their countenance from the subscription raised, shortly after his dismissal, for his indemnity, have now declared their intention to subscribe. The Committee have in consequence determined upon keeping open the subscription books during the next month, in order to afford an opportunity to those noblemen and gentlemen who may feel disposed to contribute. We learn that the sum of £100. has been received from the Marquis of Downshire, and that Mr. Ricardo and Colonel Robarts, M. P., have sent £20. each.

MIDDLESEX MEETING.

A requisition is in the course of signature for the purpose of convening a meeting of the county to petition parliament for "an effectual reduction of the expenditure of the nation, and for reform in the Commons' House of Parliament."

[*The Manchester Guardian, Feb.* 24.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF LIMA, &c.

NUMBER II.

6. In our last paper we stated that the government and people of Great Britain would

derive the greatest advantage from the establishment of the independence of South America. An article has since appeared in the *Mercantile Advertiser* of New York, in which the inhabitants of the United States deduce a similar conclusion with respect to themselves, and argue that the greater portion of the wealth of South America, and of her trade and commerce, will be confined to the ships and merchants of the United States. "Our consumption," says the writer of the American article, "is immediately at hand to take off her produce; and our markets and magazines to supply her wants. Our ships must be her carriers, and our population, being her next door neighbour, must be her largest dealer. It is not, therefore, for England, that South American independence is established. The United States will be the greatest gainer."

7. If this representation were indeed true, it would be a very serious deduction from the importance of this great event to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. But it is altogether false, and a very few words will be sufficient to prove it so. The truth is, that America will gain, from this event, only in the proportion of her own possible consumption; and as this proportion is very small, she can of course gain very little. At least, five parts out of six of the future total amount of South American commerce must and will centre in the merchants, ship-owners, and manufacturers of England. A very few words will establish this proposition.

8. South America, taking the whole of her provinces as forming one territory, is in every respect, a new country and in the agricultural stage of society; that is to say, raising a vast abundance of raw produce, and requiring a large supply of manufactures for its daily increasing population; almost totally without ships, and having a trade and commerce entirely to create. Now all trade with such a country must necessarily consist of three branches only:—the purchase of her raw produce; the supply of what manufactured commodities she requires; and the carrying her raw produce to the markets of other countries. But let us now briefly examine, or rather only put the question, whether the English or American merchants are best calculated for all and each of these three branches of dealing?

9. With regard to the purchase of her raw produce, two things must concur to enable a foreign dealer to purchase it. The first, an immense accummulated capital; and the second a large and certain consumption of such produce in the country of the buyer. But the merchants of America possess neither of these requisite circumstances. The produce of South America is nearly the same with the produce of the United States, and society is nearly in the same state, that is to say, in the agricultural stage, in the two countries. But to come to particulars—the greater portion of the produce of South America consists in the materials of manufacture or in articles of consumption common to the soil of both Americas, such as tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. But articles, the materials of manufacture, are of course wanted in a very small degree in a non-manufacturing country like the United States; and in America are in fact not wanted at all, as their own growth is more than sufficient to supply themselves. As to articles of consumption merely, such as tobacco, &c, the southern states of North America, Georgia Virginia, and Carolina, produce both their own supply and a large excess for exportation. Coffee and sugar, indeed, may be taken by the merchants of the United States from Cuba and the Caraccas, and this is nearly the only portion of the produce of South America which the merchants of the United States can take in any quantity.

10. On the other hand, how differently situated are the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. Indeed, if the raw produce of South America existed in twice its actual abundance, it would here find a ready market. Our immense accumulated capital is sufficient to purchase it all. Our manufactures, our consumption, and our foreign trade, are adequate to use it all. Our manufactures will necessarily be increased by the large demand from South America itself, and under such augmentation, will consume all of the raw produce of South America. In this manner, therefore, stands the question with regard to the first branch of South American commerce.

11. With regard to the second branch, namely, the supply of manufactured goods, it is almost a waste of words to enter into any argument to prove that this supply must come from England only. England alone is the manufacturer and great dealer of the world, and can alone supply any country situated like South America. Her merchants and her manufacturers possess the largest capitals, the largest stocks, and all articles of necessity, convenience and luxury, in an almost infinite variety. It is absurd for a moment to contend, that the United States can compete with us in the supply of manufactured goods. The United States take nearly all their own consumption from us, and if her merchants supply South America, they must in the first instance come to our manufacturers for the goods. England, therefore, must ultimately fill up this branch of commerce, namely, the supply of manufactured goods.

12. The third branch of South American trade remains, namely, the carrying trade. But this trade likewise must, for at least half a century to come, centre with the ship owners of England only. But why so, demands the American writer? why should this branch of trade not be supplied by the next neighbour? we answer, for this very simple reason, that all the states of Europe have existing laws, by which you are excluded from this trade. Where would you carry it, for example? If you say to England, we demand of you, have you forgotten our Navigation Laws; by which no ship is allowed to bring to England the produce of any country but its own, and by which all foreign produce must be brought either in British ships, or in ships of the same nation with the growth. If the same law does not exist in France and Holland, it will very shortly be passed. At any rate, so long as this law remains, the merchants of the United States are utterly precluded from bringing South American goods to the English market, that is to say, to the market of the greatest consumer. But, under such an exclusion, the produce can only be brought either in British ships or in South American vessels; and as the South American have no vessels of their own build, they must necessarily be brought in British ships only.

13. Our conclusion from the above principles is, that all the three branches of South American commerce, namely, the purchase of her produce, her supply in manufactures, and the carrying trade of her produce, can only be filled up by England, and therefore that five-sixths of her commerce, as above said, will be occupied by the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain only. The principal advantage to the United States will be, that they will procure their own sugars from Cuba and the Caraccas at a cheaper rate than from the French and English colonies. But under the existing Navigation Laws, not only in England but in France, none of this sugar can be brought to Europe in American ships, and of course, the United States will derive no further advantage than in the proportion to her own consumption.

14. In the mean time, we feel it a duty earnestly to exhort our own merchants and manufacturers to lose no time in making suitable establishments for the immediate reception of this trade, and for the diffusion of English goods throughout the South American continent. A mercantile company has already been formed in Germany for the purpose of introducing German manufactures into South America; the company is called the Rhenish West India Company, and the Prussian Company is at its head. Under such circumstances, surely the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain ought to be particularly on the alert. The great inlets of South America, on the Atlantic line, are La Vera Cruz, Carthagena, Chagré, Porto Bello, and the Havannah. We have only at present time to add, that any of our great mercantile and manufacturing houses, in forwarding two or three persons of their establishment immediately to those quarters, would materially promote the interests of commerce with Great Britain.

Bell's Weekly Messenger,—Dec. 31.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY FEB. 15.

The Earl of Shaftesbury laid on the table a statement of the returns of the population of the United Kingdom, taken in the years 1801, 1811, and 1821, pursuant to acts of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Lord Stanley presented a petition from Poulton, in Lancashire, praying relief from agricultural distress.—Similar petitions were presented from the North Riding of Yorkshire; from the farmers in the vale of Aylesbury; two others from Buckinghamshire; one from Sussex; one from the farmers of Huntingdonshire; four from Somersetshire; one from the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society; one from 300 occupiers of land in Staffordshire; four from Warwickshire; one from 600 land-holders in Kent; one from Chipping Norton; one from King's Lynn; and one from Suffolk.—In presenting the last Mr. Gooch observed, that in his opinion parliamentary reform would not add one shilling to the price of corn.—Mr. H. G. Bennet replied that it might not add to the price of grain; but would prevent extravagant expenditure, would prevent the farmer's money from being taken out of his pocket.

Lord A. Hamilton fixed his motion for the appointment of Conservator of burghs for Monday next, and his respecting the Scotch Commissary Wednesday 20th inst.

PARLIAMENTAR

Lord J. Russell gave

of April he would move a resolution, " that the present state of the representation in Parliament requires the serious consideration of this house."

WESTMINSTER PETITION.

Sir F. Burdett said, that he had been intrusted with a petition from the electors of Westminster, which had been adopted at one of the most numerous and respectable meetings he had ever attended. He concurred in all the sentiments and statements it contained, with one slight exception; and he was most happy to present it, because it put in a clear and intelligible shape the real causes of existing grievances. It did not merely complain of the heavy pressure of taxation, but more immediately of those gross violations of the law, and of those monstrous infringments of the constitution, which of late years had been so frequent and so fatal. That part of the petition in which he did not entirely concur, was a clause in which the petitioners stated that they attributed the distress now felt, in particular by the agricultural interest, to Mr. Peel's bill, or in other words, to the raising of the currency. In every other part of the petition he entirely agreed; he also heartly joined in the earnest prayer that the state of the representation of the people in this house might be speedly taken into consideration.

Mr. Hobhouse supported the prayer of the petition; which was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS; OR LORD LONDONDERRY'S REPLY TO MR. BROUGHAM.

The Marquis of Londonderry directed that the clerk should read the portion of his Majesty's speech which had reference to the state of the agriculturists.

The Clerk read, " I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year." (Great laughter.) " I must, at the same time, deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest."

The Marquis of Londonderry.—If I quote figures, without giving details, the house will only take those figures as *data*, which they will hereafter have an opportunity of examining. I am anxious to colour nothing, and to state nothing that is not built on the most solid information, It is a consolation to me to start from the same point with the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham), though I cannot always keep company with the hon. and learned gentleman, in travelling over this wide field. There is no practicable economy or retrenchment that can be pointed out, which it is not the decision of the government to pursue in the most rigid and scrutinizing manner. (Hear, hear.) The pressure of the present time makes retrenchment a duty of primary and paramount importance. Another difficulty which this country has gone through, parliament restored the standard of the currency, which had been relaxed. So little am I disposed to enter into controversy this night, that I would not touch on the causes of distress, and the nature of the relief required, if it were not to shew that the country is in a progressive state of prosperity. Whatever the people have to complain of, they certainly cannot be said to be in a state of starvation, as the hon. and learned gentleman asserted in 1816. Before I come to the situation of the agricultural interest, I wish to place the manufacturing and commercial interests in a proper light. The hon. and learned gentleman referred only to the trade. The fact is, that in that trade there has been a very great reaction since the [illegible] period in the history of this country [illegible]ed, when the manufacturing and [illegible]rests were in a more prosperous [illegible] were they in a more healthful [illegible]. Wages are not so high as [illegible] much the better; for [illegible]s created extravagance and idleness. Industry is sustained by adequate, not extravagant, wages. In speaking of the agricultural interest, I feel so strongly impressed with its importance to the state, that it is necessary for me to guard myself against too warm an expression of my feelings. The hon. and learned gent. has said, that the consumption of beer has decreased 1-7th from 1792, But the consumption of the last year was as high, aud the proportion of the present is higher.—

Average of 3 years ending 1792, is	£27 000,000	bushels of malt,
——— ——— 1821, is	27 970,000	
Proportion in..... 1822, is	30,000.000	

But it is the preference of tea which has prevented the consumption of malt from keeping pace with the population.

	lbs.
Tea consumed on an average of 3 years, 1792, is	17,000,000
——— ——— ——— 1801, is	24,000,000
The two last years,.....is	22,000,000

To the same purpose may be quoted the increased consumption of bricks for building houses, and soap. I always regret when I hear the evils of the state exaggerated; and I think when people are in distress, it is worse than useless to preach to them in the language of despondency. (Laughter.) It is most unwise, when danger threatens, to create a delusive feeling of despair. (Continued laughter.) The excise is the great barometer of consumption, and involves a revenue of 16½ millions. In the course of the last year there is an increase of £1,500,000. Decrease in particular districts can be accounted for by the presure of agicultural distress. There is no distress in this country which cannot be removed by a due application of the principles of resurrection (loud laughter), and a firm dependence on the resources of the country. Of the growth of commerce, the house may judge from the gross amount of export in the years ending.

October, 1819.....	£37.590,000
——— 1820.....	38.272,000
——— 1821.....	42,744,000

If the revivifying principle is to be found any where, it is to be found here. The hon. and learned gentleman thinks the reduction of taxes the only remedy. I am ready to repeal taxes, where that can be done consistently with a religious respect for public credit, without which a nation could not be prosperous. But if we were to sweep away the whole mass of taxes, that would not relieve the agriculturist. The result of the taxes on a farmer may be calculated at 1-7th of his rent. I will take it at 1-5th. Then his rent is I-4th of the produce. The taxes form thus 1-20th or 5 per cent. of all his transactions. The repeal of this would give him no relief, and even one half of the relief it might afford would be taken away by the landlords, competitors, and others. A reduction that would give relief of 5 per cent. of his outgoings and incomings, would repeal 16 or 17 millions of the revenue. It is a dangerous delusion practised on the understandings of men, to say that distress arises from taxation, and not from the hands of providence (laughter), and that nature was not the only source of hope and relief. (Continued laughter.) If the concession asked were granted, nature decrees that it cannot fructify to advantage.—I now proceed to state the actual resources and charges of the state, with the view of opening the mode of relief which is contemplated by his Majesty's ministers. The revenue of this year is going on improving. From the 5th of January to the 3d of February, it improved, £20,2,000.

Supplies for 1821	Army.....	£8.736,000
	Navy.....	6,382,000
	Ordnance.....	1.094.000
	Miscellaneous...	1,892,000
	Int. of Exch. Bills	1,290 000
	Total	19,396,000

Supplies for 1822	Army.....	£7,748,000
	Navy.....	5,500,000
	Ordnance.....	1,200,000
	Miscellaneous..	1,700,000
	Int. of Exch. Bills	1,290,000
	Total	17,438,000

Here is a clear reduction of £1,958,000. This is an actual reduction below the estimate of the Finance Committee in 1817, of £1,170,000. It is fallacious to take the reductions of two millions as a propertion of the 19 millions, for there are five millions so fixed, that they are beyond the control of ministers, it is therefore a reduction of 2-13ths of the whole supplies under their control. A sum of £150,000 is saved by reductions in offices, and by superannuations. Taking, therefore, the income of 1821 as the basis, I proceed to shew the surplus of income in this year.—

Tho incomo of 1821, including £230,000. saved, amount to.....	£56,227,000
Dednct for malt tax, French indemnities, and public works.....	999,000
	£55,228,000

Expenditure—	Consolidated fund.....	£31,650,000
	Supplies formerly stated	17,438,000
	Charges occasioned by the disturbed state of Ireland.....	350,000
	Charge, only for this year, for Greenwich Hospital	320,000
	Total	49,968,000
	The expenditure deducted from.....	55,228,000
	Surplus	5,260,000

Here I must congratulate my right hon. friend, as well as the house, on the proud and eminent position of the country. The hon. and learned gentleman would dry up the source of public prosperity, by sweeping away this foundation of public credit. By means of this surplus, the higher rates of interest can be reduced.

The capital of the 5 per cents. is	£155,000,000
——— ——— 4 per cents. is	75,000,000
Their combined interest is.....	10,700,000

An immediate reduction is proposed to be made of the 5 per cents. to 4 per cent. and thus £1,420,000. will be saved to the public. Eventually, this reduction may be carried farther, and by bringing the 4 per cents. and 5 per cents. to 3 per cent. £3,700,000 will be saved. If, then, you held forth the standard of value on the one hand, let them hold forth the standard of prosperity on the other. Standing on the strength of this system, the public prosperity will advance progressively. The hon. and learned gent. threw out obscure menaces of necessity. It is the tyrant's plea, and under the professional gown I regard it with as much suspicion and hostility as under the garb of the conqueror or tyrant. The tone and language of the hon. and learned gent. were calculated to blight the sources of our prosperity, and to prevent the principle of prosperity from vivifying and fructifying. The sum of £1,400,000 it is then proposed to remit in the shape of taxes. For the reduction of the tax on malt great anxiety has been expressed, as particularly affecting the agriculturists, therefore 1s. in the bushel will be remitted. This would amount to between £1,400,000. and £1,500,000. But I look for a saving of one million further in course of the next year. This relief, aided by the increase of public prosperity, will carry relief home to the heart of every contributor infinitely more effective than the destructive streams which have been pointed at by the hon. and learned gentleman. (Loud laughter.) If any thing which I am now going to say can be taken to point to putting sacrilegious hands upon that sacred measure, the resumption of cash payments, (bursts of laughter) I would be the last man to come forward with the proposition I am to make. But it is conceived that

considerable relief may be afforded by increasing the floating debt of the country to the amount of four millions. A sum to that extent will be advanced in Exchequer bills at 3 per cent. Such is the confidence and credit of the country, that gold sent out into the provinces has a disposition to return. The torrent of gold which poured into this country has raised the general standard of the world above its ordinary level. This money will be advanced in the nature of loans to the suffering interests. The mere gaining of time, so as not to be obliged to come prematurely to market, will be a great advantage to the farmer. But that is not the mode in which the money is proposed to be advanced, but if advances can be made to parishes in aid of their rates, Government is disposed to devote a large portion to that purpose. It is proposed that the commissioners of public works, under the security of parish rates, should be authorised to apply relief more extensively, and that vestries may obtain advances not exceeding one year's assessment, (laughter) to be repaid by instalments in the course of 4 or 5 years. (Bursts of laughter.) Many of those little difficulties which so readily suggest themselves to ingenious minds, will be soon got over. (Continued laughter.) I can suggest nothing better than the measure which I have opened to the house. It is the opinion of the Government that they would be grossly neglecting their duty if they did not move for the re-appointment of the committee. The object is to take the corn laws once more into consideration. It is far from being intended to throw loose any abstract principles, or to reopen the controversy of this subject. It becomes the wisdom of Parliament to raise, if possible, some intermediate state between strict exclusion and unrestrained importation. At present, our markets are open for six weeks to imports from the whole coast of Europe. Let it not be supposed that we are solitary in our distress, and that other countries are revelling in all the delights of agricultural prosperity. Our country is still the favoured spot. In Germany, in Silesia, in Bohemia, there is a great glut. The great object of the agricultural committee, therefore, is, to render the foreign supply commensurate with the demand. It may be found practicable, also, to receive the surplus produce of our own country in an abundant season into public warehouses, and, by certain advances of money, to secure the farmer against an extraordinary fall of price. Sure I am the house will not be disposed to abandon the great land-marks which the genius of Mr. Pitt pointed out, or to blast the hopes of this country by tearing down, with a sacriligeous hand, those barriers which he raised for the protection of public credit and the lasting glory of the constitution. His principles attained their object, and the tyrant was chained to the rock. If he were to descend once more among us, and to find a house of Commons deliberating whether the sinking fund should be abolished, his feeling would not be that of dismay at the consequences, but of disgust at the weakness which could inflict such a fatility on the nation. The voice of Parliament will consecrate—consolidate the principles to which I now appeal; and secure the greatness and power of the country to the latest posterity. (Cheers.) The noble marquis concluded by moving for various estimates to which he had referred in his speech.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the noble lord upon his abstinence from personal taunts and unsuitable levity. The noble lord's plan appeared like those beauties who are seen to greatest advantage in the dimmest light: he has endeavoured to cover his beauty with a veil which few artists could weave so closely. (Cheers.) The distress was now as severe as 1817, when he had drawn the picture of it which the noble lord had alluded. All that noble lord had proved respecting the consumption of malt, was that there had been no diminution in the year 1821 below 1792, entirely overlooking the increase of population. But if malt was not consumed, something else was. What was that? Brickbasts.—(Loud laughter.) Unless by the increased consumption of straw, how could this relieve agricultural distress? Who received benefit from the consumption of tea, except the agriculturists of China?—laughter.) The noble lord had thought fit, in his wisdom, to state, that all the weight of taxation on the farmer amounted only to one-seventh of his rent. The fancifulness of the most nimble ready reckoner must yield to the extreme fancifulness of the noble lord, who had jumped over all the difficulties, and, with an agility peculirily his own, jumped to this result, that the taxes paid by the farmers were expressed by one for a numerator, and seven for a denominator, to designate a fraction of his rent. This fact covered him (Mr. Brougham) not with confusion, but with wonder and admiration. This was the foundation of the doctrine, that no relief could be afforded by a reduction of taxes.—(Cheers.) A reduction of one shilling on malt was at once an insult and a delusion.—(Cheers.) The noble lord gloried in the growth of the sinking fund with a modesty and a liberality peculiarly his own. But, be it a surplus, let it be employed to relieve the country.—(Cheers.) "No," said the noble lord, "we will keep 5 millions to swell our speeches and flourish in our debates." He (Mr. Brougham) was also for keeping faith with the public creditors. By what right had the noble lord presumed to impute to him principles dishonourable to an Englihman?—(Cheers.) Was it because he warned them against an overwhelming necessity?—(Cheers.) If such a necessity arose, who could say that they ought not to adopt a measure which all now condemned? To say that gentlemen on his side the House were the first to invade the sinking fund, was of all delusions the most absurdly fanciful. It was a golden deity of the surplus revenue who annihilated the sinking fund. The rumours of retrenchment by 10 per cent. on salaries, and other such expedients, if well founded, showed that ministers wished only to strenghthen themselves, not to relieve the country.—(Hear, hear.) The noble marquis appeared, in his own terms, to have got a hydrophobia of the torrent of gold.—(Great laughter.) To hear the noble lord offer to lend all the parishes of the kingdom specific sums for poor-rates, was in the highest degree astonishing. The plan rose step by step to the climax of absurdity. Better would it be, according to a former plan of the noble lord's, for the purpose of digging of holes and filling them up again. He (Mr. Brougham) earnestly besought the gentlemen of England to open their eyes. Let ministers retain their offices. God forbid that any other set of men should covet their places!—(Hear, hear.) He no more now thought of seeing sucessors to them than when it had been attempted to drive them from the wanton folly and countless perils of the Queen's bill. Let them be compelled now to relieve the conntry, and to uphold public credit, which was in danger, not from the visonary schemes of innovators, but from the fatal tendency of ministerial measures. It was only for the gentlemen of England to speak, and the noble lord would feel bound to obey. Their situation was one of great authority and momentous responsibility.—On them depended the saving of their country.—"Let the gentlemen of England pause and reflect, they have too long reposed confidence in state empirics, who, upon artfully raised alarms, have built the base fabrics of their power. Napoleon was to take their money; the radicals their constitution.—(Great cheering.) These state empirics have no foundation for their authority but alarm, and no specific but endless evacuation.—(Cheers and laughter.) I earnestly implore gentlemen to pause before they rashly adopt the plan of the noble lord. I invoke the wisdom of Heaven to guide them. May my humble and solemn prayer not be urged in vain."—(Repeated cheers.)

Mr. Huskinson entered, at some length, into a detail of answers to certain points in Mr. Brougham's speech on Monday last, He said there never was a speech calculated to produce a more erroneous impression. He would tell the hon. and learned gent. that in 1816 there did not exist the means of raising money by legal interest, except upon bills of exchange and public securities. In a short time securities would be provided for the subsistence of the people, and the trader in foreign corn. Had the hon. gent. been upon the Bank-act committee, an iliad of woes might have been saved to this country; for, according to his account, the origin of all our present distress was to be attributed to that act. He (Mr. Huskisson) was of a different opinion. If the sinking fund could have been allowed to mount up to £1,000,000., what must have been the increase of taxation in that time? It was a very different thing to abstain from establishing a sinking fund during a season of difficulty, and to abolish one that was previously established. It was not probable that the tranquillity of Europe would soon be disturbed, but the best way of avoiding war was to show that we did not dread it. Touch the security of the national creditor, and all other engagements vesting on the same foundation would be shaken. (Hear) The hon. gent. has taken a gloomy view of our situation. But if increase in our manufactures—revenue—population—accumulating capital—public and private buildings going on at an unexampled rate, be indicative of poverty, what, in the name of God, are the characteristics of prosperity? (Hear, hear, hear.)

Col. Davies expressed his surprise at the extraordinary manner of the right hon. gent. coming down to answer a speech which had been delivered a week before, when he did not venture to reply to what had been said in the debate of the evening.

Mr. Hume.—The right hon. gent. came down to answer a speech a week old; and has attempted to point out contradictions in the speech of my hon. and learned friend, but he should first see that his own was correct. My hon. and learned friend has said taxation abridged the comforts of the people. The right hon. gent. admits taxation to be an evil in the abstract; if so, what is it in practice?—With respect to the sinking fund I am of opinion it ought not to be continued on its present footing. If all the surplus were applied to the purchase of a certain portion of the debt, some good might be done. The public waited with much curiosity for the plan which ministers brought forward to night, and now what is it? a tissue of delusion. No folly can equal that of those persons who rely on the assertions of the noble marquis. But I entreat the country gentlemen, who have been so offen deceived, not to suffer themselves to be again deluded. The noble lord's plan of lending money to the overseers of the poor, will excite nothing but contempt, from one end of the country to the other. (Hear hear.)

The question was then put and carried in the affirmative without division.

MR. SOUTHEY'S REPLY TO LORD BYRON.

Mr. Southey has addressed to the editor of the *Courier* the following Reply to the charges made against him by Lord Byron, in a note to his new traged of *The Foscari*.

"Sir—Having seen in the newspapers a note relating to myself, extracted from a recent publication of Lord Byron's, I request permission to reply, through the medium of your journal.

"I come at once to his lordship's charge against me, blowing away the abuse with which it is frothed, and evaporating a strong

acid in which it is suspended. The residuum then appears to be, that Mr. Southey, on his return from Switzerland, (in 1817) scattered abroad clummies, knowing them to be such, against Lord Byron and others." To this I reply with *direct and positive denial*.

"If I had been told in that country that Lord Byron had turned Turk, or monk of La Trappe—that he had furnished a *harem*, or endowed a hospital, I might have thought the account, whichever it had been, possible, and repeated it accordingly; passing it, as it had been taken, in the small change of conversation for no more than it was worth. In this manner I might have spoken of him, as of Baron Gerambe, the Green Man, the Indian Jugglers, or any other *figurante* of the time being. There was no reason for any particular delicacy on my part, in speaking of his lordship: and, indeed, I should have thought any thing which might be reported of him, would have injured his character as little as the story which so greatly annoyed Lord Keeper Guildford—that he had ridden a rhinoceros. He may ride a rhinoceros, and though every body would stare, no one would wonder. But making no inquiry concerning him when I was abroad, because I felt no curiosity, I heard nothing, and had nothing to repeat. When I spoke of wonders to my friends and acquaintance on my return, it was of the flying tree at Alpuacht, and the 11,000 virgins at Cologne—not of Lord Byron. I sought for no staler subject than St. Ursula.

Once, and once only, in connexion with Switzerland, I have alluded to his lordship; and, as the passage was curtailed in the press, I take this opportunity of restoring it. In the *quarterly Review*, speaking incidentally of the Jungfrau, I said, 'It was the scene where Lord Byron's *Manfred* met the devil and bullied him—though the devil must have won his cause before any tribunal in this world or the next, if he had not pleaded more feebly for himself than his advocate, in a cause of canonization, ever pleaded for him.

"With regard to the 'others,' whom his lordship accuses me of calumniating, I suppose he alludes to a party of his friends, whose names I found written in the Album, at Mont-Auvert, with an avowal of atheism annexed, in Greek, and an indignant comment, in the same language, underneath it. These names with that avowal and the comment, I transcribed in my note-book, and spoke of the circumstance on my return. If I had published it, the gentleman in question would not have thought himself slandered, by having that recorded of him which he has so often recorded of himself.

"The many opprobrious appellations which Lord Byron has bestowed upon me, I leave, as I find them, with the praises which he has bestowed upon himself.

> "How easily is a noble spirit discerned
> From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out,
> In contumelies, makes abroise, and stinks!
> *B. Jonson.*

But I am accustomed to such things; and so far from irritating me are the enemies who use such weapons, that, when I hear of their attacks, it is some satisfaction to think that they have thus employed the malignity which must have been employed somewhere, and could not have been directed against any person whom it could possibly molest or injure less. The viper, however venomous in purpose, is harmless in effect, while it is biting at the file. It is seldom, indeed, that I waste a word or a thought upon those who are perpetually assailing me. But, abhorring, as I do, the personalities which disgrace our current literature, and averse from controversy as I am, both by principle and inclination, I make no profession of non-resistance. When the offence and the offender are such as to call for the whip and the branding-iron, it has been both seen and felt that I can inflict them.

Lord Byron's present exacerbation is evidently produced by an infliction of this kind—not by hear say reports of my conversation, four years ago, transmitted him from England. The cause may be found in certain remarks upon the Satanic school of poetry, contained in may preface to the *Vision of Judgment*. Well would it be for Lord Byron, if he could look back on any of his writings with as much satisfaction as I shall always do upon what is there said of that flagitious school. Many persons, and parents especially, have expressed their gratitude to me for having applied the branding-iron where it was so richly deserved. The Edinburgh Reviewer, indeed, with that honourable feeling by which his criticisms are too peculiarly distinguished, suppressing the remarks themselves, has imputed them wholly to envy on my part. I give him, in this instance full credit for sincerity: I believe he was equally incapable of comprehending a worthier motive, or of inventing a worse; and, as I have never condescended to expose, in any instance, his pitiful malevolence, I thank him, for having in this, stript it bare himself, and exhibited it in its bald, naked, and undisguised deformity.

"Lord Byron, like his encomiast, has not ventured to bring the matter of those animadversions into view. He conceals the fact that they are directed against the authors of blasphemous and lascivious books—against men who, not content with indulging their own vices, labour to make others the slaves of sensuality, like themselves—against public panders, who, mingling impiety with lewdness, seek at once to destroy the cement of social order, and to carry profanation and pollution into private families, and into the hearts of individuals.

"His lordship has thought it not unbecoming in him to call me a scribbler, of all work. Let the word *scribbler* pass; it is not an appellation which will stick, like that of *the Satanic School*. But if a scribbler, how am I one of *all work*? I will tell Lord Byron what I have *not* scribbled—what kind of work I have *not* done. I have never published libels upon my friends and acquiantance, expressed my sorrow for those libels, and called them in during a mood of better mind, and then re-issued them, when the evil spirit, which for a time has been cast out, had returned and taken possession, with seven others, more wicked than himself. I have never abused the power, of which every author is in some degree possessed, to wound the character of a man, or the heart of a woman. I have never sent into the world a book to which I did not dare affix my name; or which I feared to claim in a court of justice, if it were pirated by a knavish bookseller. I have never manufactured furniture for the brothel. None of *these things* have I done; none of the foul work by which literature is perverted to the injury of mankind. My hands are clean: there is no 'damned spot' upon them—no taint, which 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten.'

"Of the work which I *have* done it becomes me not here to speak, save only as relates to the Satanic School, and its Coryphæus, the author of *Don Juan*. I have held up that school to public detestation, as enemies to the religion, the institutions, and the domestic morals of their country. I have given them a designation *to which their founder and leader* answers. I have sent a stone from my sling which has smitten their Goliah in the forehead. I have fastened his name upon the gibbet, for reproach and ignominy, as long as it shall endure. Take it down who can!

One word of advice to Lord Byron before I conclude. When he attacks me again, let it be in rhyme; for one who has so little command of himself it will be a great advantage that his temper should be obliged to *keep tune*; and while he may still indulge in the same rankness and virulence of insult, the metre will, in some degree, seem to lessen its vulgarity

"ROBERT SOUTHEY.

"Keswick, 5th, Jan."

LONDONDERRY-ANA.

"All the figures Castlereagh abuses."—*Lord Byron.*

We supply in our fourth page the substance of the Marquis of Londonderry's late speech on the state of the nation; but our report is necessarily so far abridged, as to preclude us from preserving in it those choice flowers of oratory, which, to use an expression of his lordship's, from a "fundamental feature" in his harangues. They would have been lost amid dry numerical details of bushels of malt and pounds of tea, and we have, therefore, thought it worth while to preserve, under the above head, a few of the scattered sweets. These will sufficiently prove, if we may quote an expression quite characteristically applicable to Lord Londonderry, that.

"None but himself can be his parallel."

"A nation which had but lately emerged from such a struggle as Great Britain had been engaged in, could not immediately *take those new strides, and grasp those new dimensions of prosperity*, (laughter and cries of hear) which she might attain after a given period."

"There was no distress in this country which could not be cured by *a due application of the principles of resurrection.*" (Laughter.)

"*To produce prosperity*, it was only necessary that it should be *cheered and encouraged.*"

"The proposal to repeal taxes was worse than unavailing—it was delusive, for *it went to contradict the great causes of nature.*"

"*It was delusive and dangerous to say that distress arose from taxation, and not from the hands of Providence* (laughter) *and from the great principles of nature.*" (Laughter.)

"*The result of the true nature of political economy was therefore this—that nature was the source of relief and hope* (cheers and laughter); and that *it was the course of nature which afforded relief in every emergency which occurred in their condition.*" (Loud laughter.)

"If the farmer knew but the *first principles of the rudiments* of political economy, he would find that to expect relief from the repeal of taxes, was both fallacious and injurious."

"*The course of nature decreed that this cession could not fructify to advantage.*"

[redacted] being scarce and high, all the [redacted]dustry and prosperity would be [redacted]y *from all the channels of the* coun- [redacted]he *operative function and labours* for [redacted] money was now obtained with facility." He trusted that he had opened such a *gressive system of direct relief*, as, ac- mpanied and aided by increase of public prosperity, would carry relief home to the heart of every contributor or subject of the realm—*relief infinitely more effective than could have been drawn from those destructive streams* which had been *pointed at* by the hon. and learned gentleman on the other side."

"Had the hon. and learned gentleman ten times more eloquence than he possessed, he would fail to induce the house of Commons to trust to chance and to *untried experiment*, for *results buried in* the *womb of time*."

" In sooth, my lord, there's none can do,
" Or say, *un-English* things like you;
" And if the schemes that fill thy breast
" Could but a vent congenial seek,
" And use the tongue which suits them best,
" What charming *Turkish* would'st thou speak.'

Phill. Fudge, Esq.

Manchester Guardian,—Feb. 23.

HULL, Feb. 11.

A smuggler was carried into Gilmsby last week, with about three tons of tobacco, and five hundred pounds of tea on board; she is very curiously constructed, and has been running for several years. She was driven into the Humber during the late gales, and had the temerity to anchor close to the Repulse revenue cutter, by which she was hailed. The reply was, the "Mary, of Plymouth, bound to Hull in ballast." This was received as correct, as nothing in her appearance indicated the contrary; but the following morning, to the surprise of the cutter, she stood out to sea, and as this excited a strong suspicion, Captain Williams immediately followed and brought her back. A close examination then took place, but still nothing could be found until Captain W. received some private information, which led to the capture. She has a complete double bottom, the entrance into which is by a couple of short planks which have the appearance of ceilling, and cannot be distinguished from the rest; but on removing some cork and putty which appeared to be the heads of three nails, some screws similar to bed screws were found; on taking up the planks, the timber and outside plank appeared as usual, but this was also deception as they constituted another hatch nicely fitted, and on removing this, there was a space between the bottoms of from eighteen inches to two feet. She is said to have been in this port with apples; and about six of a similar description are now running. She is a sloop resembling a pilot boat, but somewhat larger.

A Russian Captain, lately returned from Persia, mentioned to a friend in Astracan, that when he was in that country he happened one day to go into the house of a native, where he was surprised to find 20 or 30 Persians assembled, and listening with attention to one who was readin[redacted] a book. They no sooner noticed the stra[redacted]er than the book was lai[redacted] aside and concealed, and it was with some difficulty that he could prevail on them to tell [redacted]m what the book was. At length they in- [redacted]rmed him that it was the New Testament, [redacted]d said that the reason why they endeavour- ed to conceal it was, that they were not permitted to read it publicly.—*Extract of a letter from Dr. Henderson.*

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

LIEUT. COL. CHAR. BARTON BURR C. B.

(Continued from our last 450.)

On the breaking out of hostilities with Scindia, a force having proceeded against Broach under Col. Woodington's command, Burr applied for permission to attempt the surprise of the important and formidable fortress of Powaghur, an immense fastness of excessive elevation, and so difficult of access as to be regarded impregnable. He had ascertained, however, that the Bheels, in whose districts it was situated, occasionally scaled the mountain and robbed the washermen of the garrison of their linen; he did not despair, therefore, of succeeding in his object, by means of the assistance of these people, though well aware of the difficulties of the undertaking. It was, however, deemed too hazardous an enterprise, and on the fall of Broach, the place was regularly besieged, and the lower works being partially broached, the garrison was intimidated into a surrender; which had no sooner taken place, than Lieutenant-Colonel J. Murray, arrived to take the command of a field force, ordered to be formed for the reduction of Scindia's districts within the province of Guzerat, and on its frontier, and to advance upon the enemy's capital (Oogein in Malwa. To this force Colonel Murray did Captain Burr the honour of appointing him deputy quarter-master-general.

As the whole of the troops were in a state of preparation for field movements, very little time was lost in assembling the Guzerat army, which immediately advanced into and took possession of the Panch Mahls, districts of Scindia, on the frontier, four of which are immediately identified with and within the province. The civil arrangements of these districts being confided to Captain Burr's charge, he succeeded in collecting, in the course of a very few days, a mass of information, which our Resident at Baroda, Lieut. Colonel Walker, was pleased to acknowledge, surpassed any thing he had been able to obtain regarding the Company's districts in that neighbourhood, of which he had for many months been in charge. This desirable object having been satisfactorily accomplished, our army proceeded to the northward through the Paudawana Pass, in pursuit of Cannojee, who, during the rains, had assembled a large force on the north-eastern frontier, which, retiring into Malwa as we advanced, left us at liberty to direct our attention thither. We accordingly proceeded to Dohud, a fertile and interesting as well as locally important district of the enemy's, to which a division of the army under Major Holmes had been previously detached.

The rapid progress of the war in the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, had, however, led to a crisis that disappointed the anxious hopes we had entertained of penetrating into Malwa, in co-operation with the army in the Deccan; and the peace which immediately ensued obliged us to retrace our steps to our own territories in Guzerat, after replacing Scindia's officers in possession of the Dohud Purgunnah. The civil arrangements of this district, having been entrusted to Captain Burr, had constituted an object of his most anxious pride and solicitude; and he had reason to believe that his general conduct was highly approved by the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley and the Supreme Government; and that he had likewise obtained credit by certain negociations of a political nature, by which the confidence of his commander, Colonel Murray, had afforded him an opportunity of rendering himself useful.

An interval of suspense succeeded the termination of this war, and occasioned the Guzerat Field Army being maintained in a state of efficiency, and soon after reinforced by corps with-drawn from Malabar and the Deccan. Ultimately this army advanced again to the confines of Malwa, and after a short halt at Dohud, to Oogein, the capital of Scindia, at this time our ally. This place had been menaced by Holkar, then in great force at Mundosur, an important position, and well chosen by that able and enterprizing chieftain, as it equally menaced the capitals of our allies in Guzerat and Malwa, and both the British divisions then in the field, under the respective commands of Colonel Monson and Murray.

It would be useless to enter into a minute detail of the movements of that portion of the army to which the subject of this memoir was attached, and whose welfare was more immediately the object of his solicitude; it may suffice therefore to observe, that he was principally, it may be said wholly, entrusted with the conduct of a variety of political negociations and communications, which he had the pleasure to reflect were discharged in a manner that left him nothing to regret, and probably occasioned the order which the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, then Governor-general, issued shortly after, *viz.* that whatever Native Auxiliary Troops were subsidized in Malwa, to act with our force, should be placed under the immediate charge of Capt. Burr: a compliment which reflected upon him the greater credit, as he had never had the honour of being personally introduced to that exalted and distinguished nobleman.

The conduct of the Guzerat field force

(To be Continued after the Poetry.)

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Poetry.

TO A FRIEND, WHO ENVIED THE AUTHORS PERPETUAL HIGH SPIRITS.

Oh! do not suppose that my hours
  Are always unclouded and gay
Or that thorns never mix with the flowers
  That fortune has strewed in my way;
When seen by the cold and unfeeling,
  We smile thro' the sorrows we feel;
But smiles are deceitful,—concealing
  The wounds which they never can heal.

The world is a changeable ocean,
  And sunbeams and shadows abound;
Where the surface seems least in commotion,
  The rocks of misfortune are found;—
And man is the pilot, who, steering,
  Of every billow the sport,
Sees the gale of prosperity veering,
  Which promis'd to waft him to port.

Our hopes are the gales, that serenely
  Waft onward our sails as we float;
Our tears are the whirlwinds, that keenly
  O'erwhelm our poor perishing boat;
And reason's the beacon, that gives us
  Its light thro life's perilous way;
But folly's the ray that deceives us,
  And leads us too often astray.

Our moments of mirth may be many,
  And hope half our sorrow beguiles:—
But, believe me there cannot be any
  Whose features are always in smiles.
The heart may be sad and repining,
  Though cheerfulness brighten the scene,
As a goblet with gems may be shining,
  Though bitter the potion within.

A glittering volume may cover
  A story of sorrow and woe;
And night's gayest meteors may hover,
  Where dangers lie lurking below;
Thus oft, in the sunshine of gladness,
  The cheek and the eye may be drest,
While the clouds of dejection and sadness
  In secret o'ershadow the breast.

(*Continued from the Page* 473.)

in Malwa having proved satisfactory to the Supreme Government, Major-General, now Sir Richard Jones, was appointed to the command; this however occasioned no alteration in the General Staff of the Army, with which Capt. Burr continued te serve throughout the campaigns in Hindostan and Sikawatty. In the former of these campaigns, he had the honour of being instrusted with different confidential negociations by his Excellency the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, one of which, for the surrender of one of the city gates, during the siege of Bhurtpoor, he had the satisfaction of bringing to a successful issue; his Lordship, however, for reasons which were not made known, determined on postponing the occupation at the time it was offered; and this important and interesting negociation was ultimately abandoned.

It was in the succeeding campaign, while co-operating which the Bengal army, then on its march to Patteculla, with which view the Bombay division had advanced to Kanoon, near Rewarree, within a few miles of Delhi, that, acting under the sanction and authority of his immediate commander General Jones, he was occupied in preliminary discussions with Rychund, the able, but ill-fated Minister of the Jaypoor State, on the subject of a pacification with Holkar, who had retired into the Panjab; and through the friendly prepossessions in his favour, succeeded in establishing a confidential intercourse. This led to a most conciliatory communication direct to the General, and was almost immediately followed up by a negociation with his Excellency the then Commander-in-Chief, which led to the ratification of peace with thst chieftain, and consequently to a termination of the most protracted, and probably most expensive war we had been for some time involved in. This event consolidated the peace of India for a period far exceeding any that could have been reasonably anticipated.

On the return of the Bombay Guzerát Army, the field force being broken up, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Bat. of the 7th regiment, then in the Deccan, and soon after sent to Goa, where he commanded at the fortress of the Aguada, during the whole of the discussions with the Portuguese Government. In the execution of this duty, he had the gratification of possessing the confidence, and of acquitting himself to the entire satisfication of that able and highly intelligent officer, Colonel, now Major-General Adams, who commanded the British force within the Portuguese territories; and to whose superior talents, as a statesman and an officer, may be justly attributed the discomfiture of all the hostile machinations of his Excellency the Count de Sarcerdos, who had been vested with a special commission and extraordinary powers, through the then powerful influence and ascendancy of the French Cabinet at Lisbon.

An expedition into Kattywar being deemed necessary before the monsoon of 1809, the corps commanded by Burr, who obtained a majority in October 1807, was recalled to Bombay for that purpose; but owing to the impediments it met with on its passage, was unavoidably detained at Bombay, to replace the grenadier battalion of the 1st regiment, which had been sent forward to Kattywar in its stead. On the termination of the monsoon, in was, however again ordered to join that force then destined for Cuttch; but in consequence of the irruption of Ameer Khan into Berar, was ordered immediately to join the force in the Deccan. With this army it soon after took the field, and Major. Burr commanded the light brigade during that campaign; but as the division had merely been advanced for the eventual support of General Close, it was not called into active operation. The remainder of that and t[illegible] year being passed in cantonm[illegible] roor, afforded to Major Burr [illegible] tunity of devoting his best end[illegible] to the improvement of his corps, a[illegible] was rewarded by its attaining a d[illegible] of professional reputation and éclat, [illegible] proved a highly gratifying a[illegible] flatteri[illegible] return for the anxious solicitude he had ever felt in its behalf.

In December 1811, his battalion was relieved by the grenadier battalion from Kaira in Guzerat, whose position we were ordered to occupy. In pursuance of this arrangement, the battalion had reached Punwell, when an express was received for its proceeding to Bombay for the purpose of being embarked for Porebunder in Kattywar, to form part of a field force assembled in that quarter for the attack of the Nowanuggur Rajah, a powerful tributary of the Gwicwar State. In obedience to this abrupt and unexpected order, the whole corps proceeded to the Presidency, and embarked a few days after for what was considered a novel service, one thousand two hundred and forty strong, without a single casualty from the day of the order for its new destination. This was certainly a striking instance, on the part of the corps, of honourable devotion to their officers and the service; and it is much to be regretted that it was attended with a very severe loss; several of the boats on which the troops were embarked being dismasted, and driven back by a storm which they encountered on their passage, and one of them foundering at sea, having on board two European officers, the Assistant Surgeon, and upwards of a hundred men and followers, out of which number only two were saved.

The service at Nowanuggur having honourably terminated, and added to the credit the corps had previously attained, Major Burr was ordered with his corps and the troop of Bombay cavalry to Guzerat, where fresh intrigues at Baroda rendered it probable that our presence would be required. Every thing, however, was restored to tranquillity before the arrival of the troops on the frontier. Leaving the cavalry, therefore, to cantoon at Runpoor, Major Burr proceeded on to Kaira, and cantooned the corps, which remained there till June 1815; part of it, however, was intermediately employed on the northern frontier of the province, and latterly another portion with the field force assembled on the Mayhe, under the command of Col., afterwards Major-General Sir George Holmes: on this occasion Major Burr commanded the 1st brigade, having succeeded to the rank of Lieut[illegible]l. on he 21st January 1813.

To be Continued.

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